Sept Divis

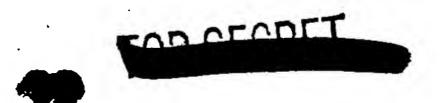
At 1:45 PM, May 23, 1950, Assistant SAC Hinze called from Philadelphia and Special Agent T. S. Miller, who was interviewing Harry Gold, furnished additional information relative to the meetings between Gold and Fuchs. The information is given below in part.

"On the third meeting, Gold met Fuchs in May, 1944. He was given written information by Fuchs while going down a very dark street in New York City. The information was in the form of folded up pieces of paper. Gold cannot recall in which borough this meeting was held, or whether it was in the southern or eastern district of New York. Gold passed the package to "John" about 15 minutes later at a place within walking distance. Gold termed the meetings with Fuchs and "John" as "Quickies".

"The fifth meeting occurred in late July, 1944 when Gold met Fuchs in Queens, Long Island, not far out, not as far out as Jackson Heights. He went there by subway. Fuchs gave him another package and Gold thinks that he opened the package and looked at it and saw that it contained what appeared to be mathematical equations. About an hour later, Gold gave the package to "John". These were very brief meetings."

"The sixth meeting occurred around Christmas, 1944, shortly after Christmas day. Gold met Fuchs in the Heineman home at Cambridge and made a date to see him at Santa Fe, New Mexico. Gold offered Fuchs \$1500; but Fuchs refused it. Fuchs furnished him with information and Gold returned to New York City, where he saw "John" on the same day and gave him the information. He cannot recall where he met "John" in New York or in what borough."

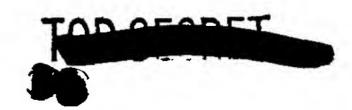
"The seventh meeting took place in June, 1945, when Gold met Fuchs at Santa Fe. He was given information by Fuchs in Santa Fe and he returned to New York and believed he gave the material to "John" in the vicinity of Metropolitan Avenue, far out in Brooklyn.



The eighth meeting took place in September, 1945, in Santa Fe, where Gold secured information from Fuchs, returned to New York City, and met "John" out beyond Jackson Heights on Long Island, where he gave him the information."

Memo from Belmont to Hennrich May 23, 1950 Re: "Harry Gold" 65-57449-80 (111)

BAM: jar



TAPAZONEN

On the administrative page of report it was stated that Philadelphia file 100-1888 on the Walter Carl Neunson Case that Gold again picked out the photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev from a group of photos as being tentatively identical with "John."

Concerning New York file 65-15185 photo of Raymond Baker also known as Ralph Bowman, Gold advised that individual was not identical with "John."

Phila. rpt. 5-31-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was; Espionage - R. 65-57-49-185 (85)

BAN: ddl



9-3-45D

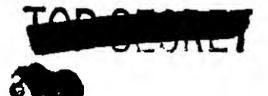
TOPOST

Confidential Informant T-3, advised on

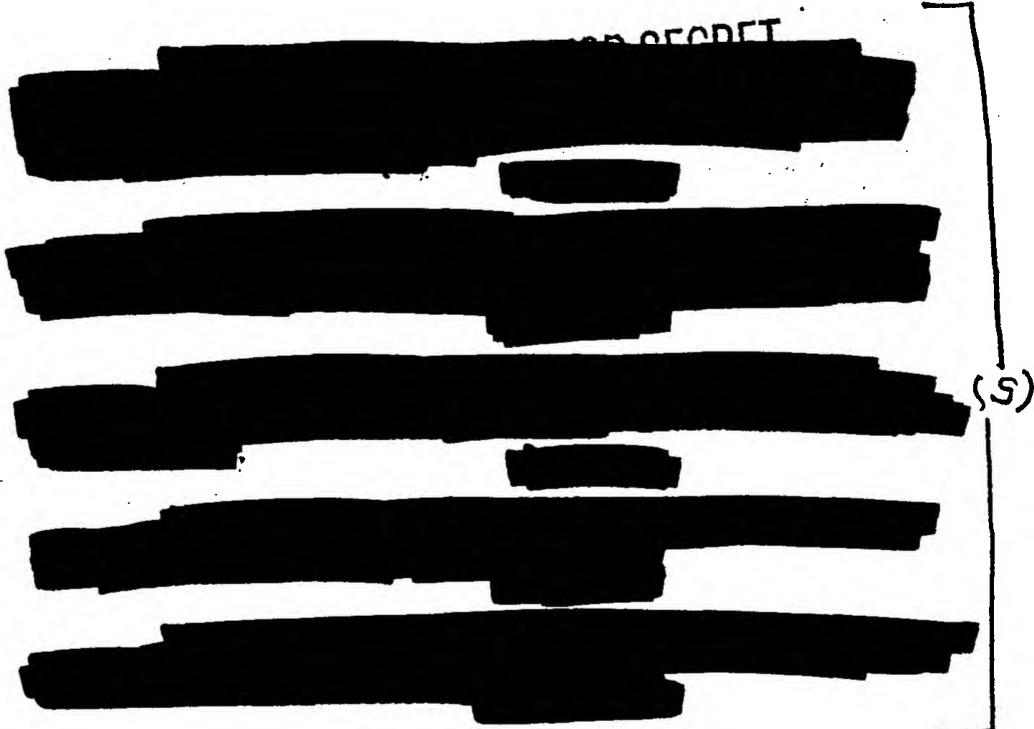
1(5)

T-3: NY rpt. 4-21-50 Re: "Maria Bordi, was. IS - R." 105-11845-3 (32).

BAM:ddl



9-4-45



New York report, 1-18-46
Re: "Sodac, New ork City; (b) (1)
Internal Security-R" (1)
100-829-563 (5;26)

TWC:jlc

TOPOFOR

A teletype from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated May 26, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated "Following analysis submitted in an effort to identify unknown subject John. Gold stated he left telephone number and name believed possibly to be Jerome or J. Kaplun with Kristel Heineman and asked her to have Fuchs call. Gold did this in the fall of '44 and his next contact with Fuchs was after unknown subject John get in touch with him in early '45 and said he, John, had heard from Fuchs. Above information indicates Fuchs called the telephone number left with Kristel Heineman and either get in touch with John directly or spoke to an intermediary.

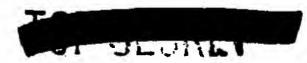
Bureaus

letter dated February 24, last, in case entitled

Files reflect(13)

(P)(1)





TOPOFOR

It is noted that Gold saw John after Gold's return from Albuquauerque where he was on September 19, 1945. Gold unsuccessfully attempted to see John in early '46. Philadelphia requested to show photo of Kvassnicov to Gold even if this has already been done. Enlarged photo of Kvassnicov being sent to Philadelphia air mail, special delivery. Boston requested to attempt to locate record of toll calls from Heineman's home to New York City during Christmas season of '44 or early '45.

Re: "Harry Gold, was.; et al; Espionage - R" 65-57449-241 (156)

Information received from the lie not (b)(i) to be disseminated outside the Bureau under any circumstances.

BAMs cam







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9-21-45

(S) (b)(i)

Now York Part 10-9-45

New York Rpt., 10-9-45
Re: "Anmenian Progressive League
of America; Internal Security-C"
100-15448-67
(27)

TWC: cam

TOPOSODET

(b)(i)

Letter to Vashington Field Office, 9-25-45

(s) (b)(i)

TWC:jar



.

At 12:30 PM SA T. Scott Miller called from Philadelphia. He said they had just finished going over with Harry Gold the basic facts with regard to his dealings with Dr. Fuchs. The facts in part are as follows: "Gold was originally brought into Soviet espionage in 1936 to help in handling industrial espionage. He was in contact with Dr. Fuchs from early 1944 until October, 1945, and received information from Fuchs. He knew that the information pertained to the atomic energy experiments.

Gold never received any money for his activities, and, in fact, had to borrow money to make trips from time to time. He engaged in espionage activities because he wanted to help the Soviet Union.

On one occasion he offered Fuchs \$1,500 in Boston which Fuchs refused to take. This money was obtained by him from an unknown pricipal identified as "John". After Fuchs refused to take the money, it was returned to "John".

Memo from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont, May 22, 1950 Re: "Harry Gold" 65-57449-76 (111)

BAM: jar



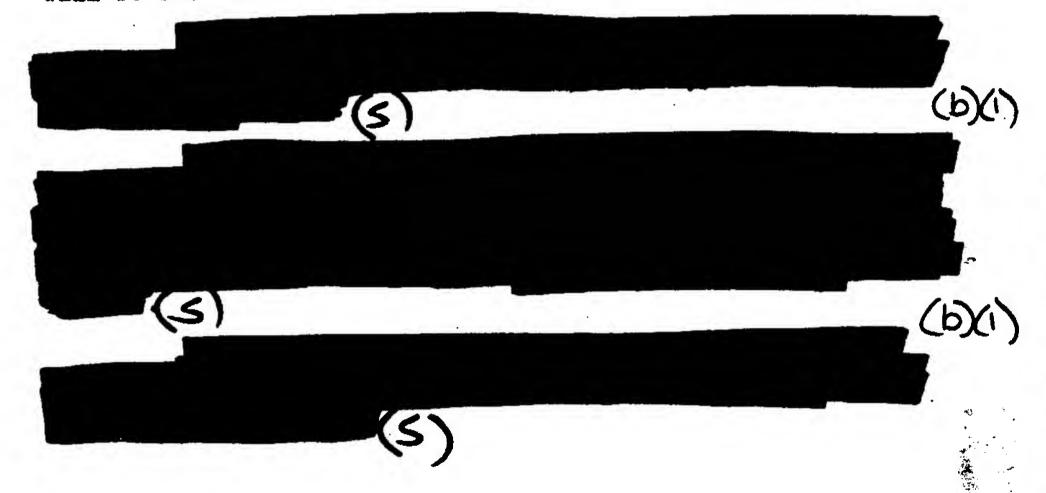
TO TECRIET Info
referred
to
State

Information concerning

S was furnished by Confidential Informant T-1 unless indicated to the contrary.

(6)(1)

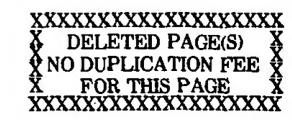
The following information as it pertained to Yakovlev will be set out below.

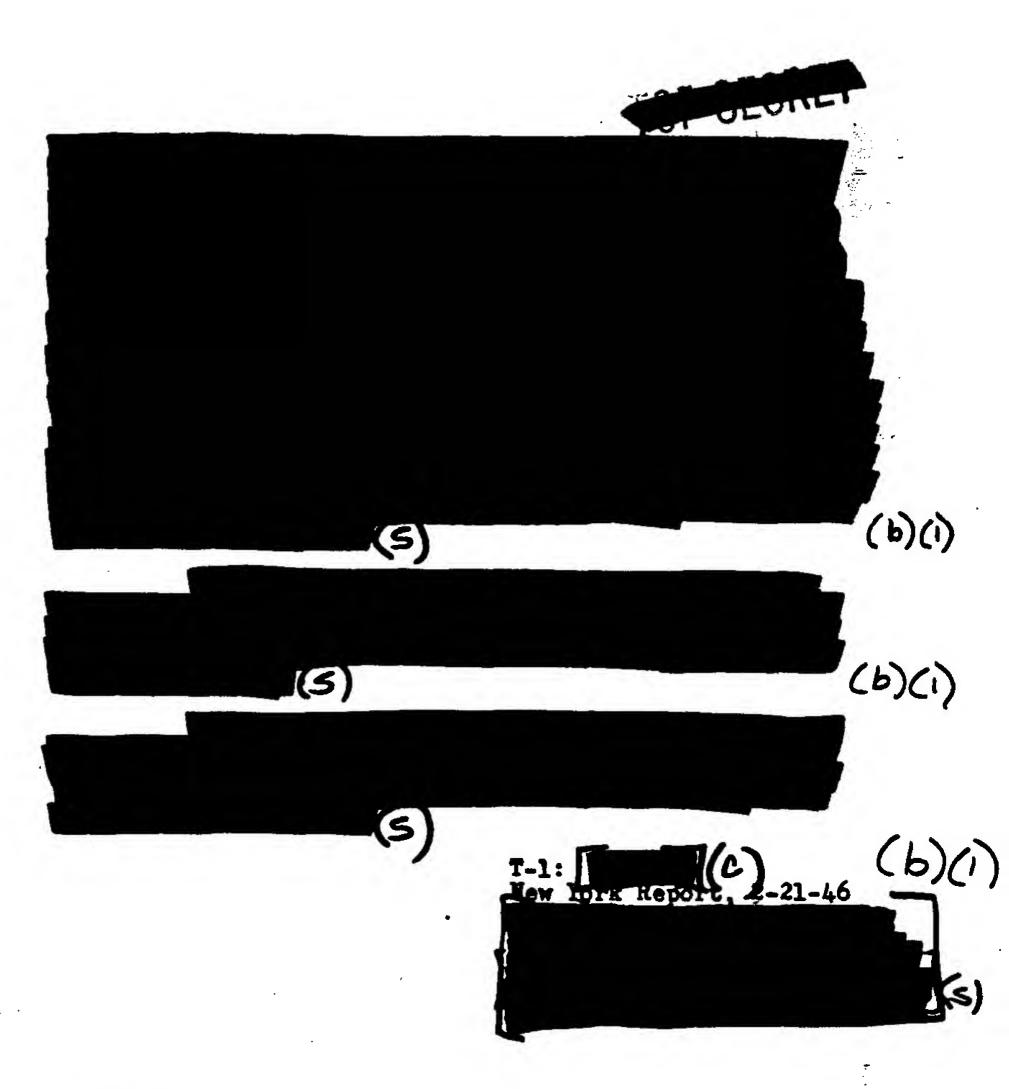




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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134  281-283





BAM: jar



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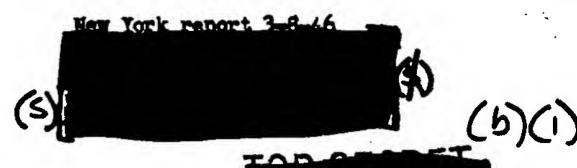


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	For your information:
4	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100 - 346193 - 134 pq. 285

 Additional information found in this serial can be found in

Yakovlev's main file serial 11. (100-346193-11)



TWC:bh

286

11-11-45

(b)(2)/ (b)(1)(0)

reported that on Movember 11, proj the Lindrican Slav = Congress of Greater New York held a conference (place not given). One of the speakers was A. Jakoylev, who represented the USSR Consulate.

New York teletype, 11-19-45
Re: "American Slaw Congress,
Internal Security - C."
100-56674-422
(56)

TWC:man

(56).

\$1 100-56674-424 (6)(2)

(SINDLE-100-56674-424 (6)(7)(1)

Place of meeting- Hotel Rissevelt

Them yiek city)

(56)-

OF OLONE

New York letter, 12-3-45
Re: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security-R"
100-829-544

TWC: jlc

GOTOP SECRET

T-1, unless otherwise indicated. The information given below

Confidential Informant T-1. stated that on

It was stated that Confidential Informant T-10 advised (no date given) that

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289

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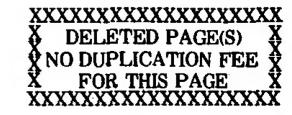
Confidential Informant T-1 stated that on (b)(1) 15) (5) (5)

290 TOP OFFICE

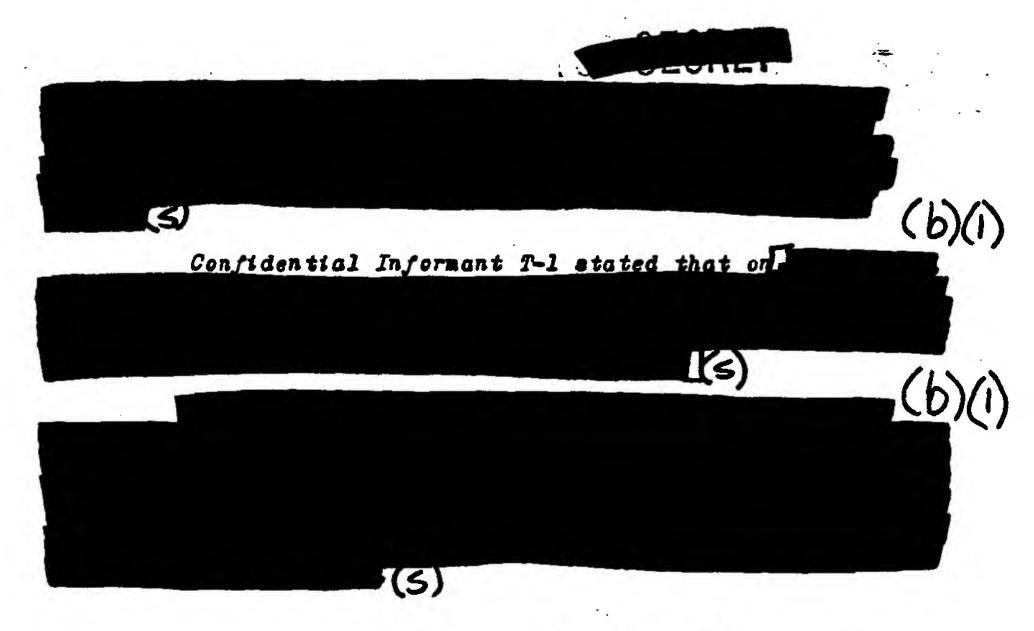


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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pq. 291



92



T-1:
T-10:

(a)(b)(l)

II rpt. 10-10-51

Res "Payel Lyanovich Fedosinous

Re: "Pavel Ivanovich Fedominov; Espionage - R." 100-345229-43, p. 4,5,12,24,25, 29,32,41,43,65,80,131,120,122 (11, 23)

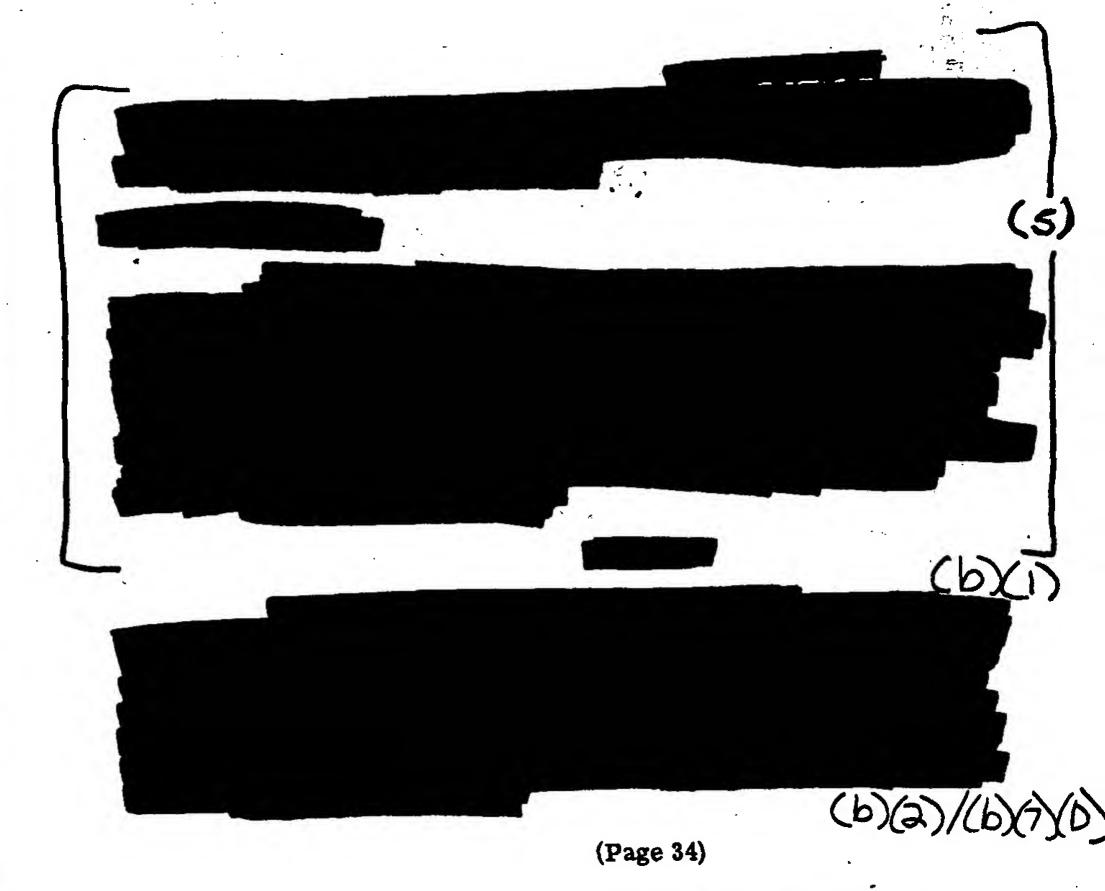
BAM: ddl



XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

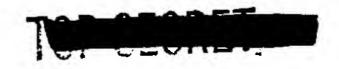
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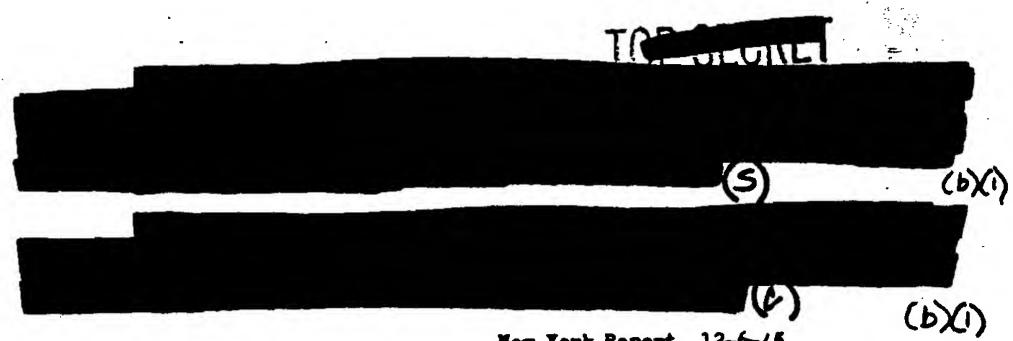


New York report, 4-30-46
Re: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security - R"
100-829-713
(5,.28) (43)

TWC:men



12-6-15



New York Report, 12-6-45
Re: "Yiddish Culture Association
aks,
Internal Security-C"
100-116733-28
(50)
SI 100-116733-67 p 52
(59)

TWC: man



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TOP COME

Confidential Informant T-5, advised that

(3)

T-5: (c) (b)(1)

Yakovlev was indicted in the Southern District of New York on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage together with Harry Gold and others. Harry Gold was a self-confessed Soviet agent who admitted that Yakovlev was his espionage superior. It was pointed out that Yakovlev had returned to Russia. (The only connection indicated in this reference between Yakovlev and Claudia Winston, subject of the file, was the fact that they both knew Lan Adomian.)

NI rpt. 4-17-51
Re: "Claudia Ivanova
Winston, nee Claudia Ivanovna
Goretsky, was; Claudia
Ivanovna Goretskaya, -Mendelehoff,
Mrs. Joseph Winston; IS - R.
100-360595-10
(19)
SI - 100-360595-21
(11)

BAM: ddl



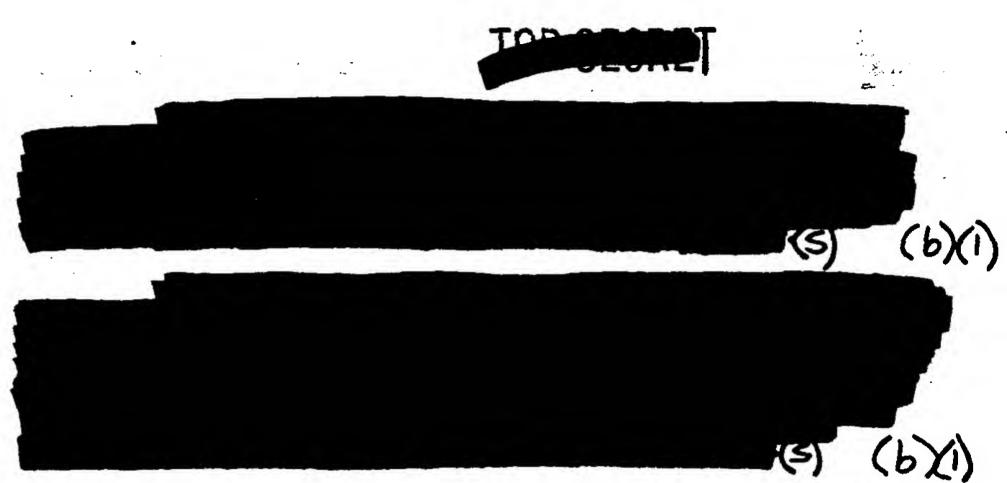




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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX 209



In view of the above, it was believed that Yakovlev also was engaging in Russian espionage activities while at the USSR Consulate, in New York City.

(S)
(No source given)
NI rpt. 10-11-1/8

Additional information of a background nature appears in this reference. It is not being quoted as it already appears in Takovlev's main file.

BEM: ddl

TOP OF ONE

The New York "Mirror" of March 16, 1951, edutained an article entitled, "Gold Tells of Giving Red Official A-Data."

"The article stated in part that a dramatic inside picture of the Soviet Espionage Ring in the United States was unveiled in Federal Court yesterday when confessed atom spy Harry Gold told how he relayed vital A-Bomb data to a high ranking Russian diplomat in the shadow of Brooklyn Buro Hall."

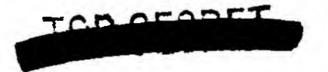
Gold told Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury hearing espionage conspiracy charges against three New Yorkers that the diplomat former Vice-Consul Anatoli Yakovlev - was very elated by the "very valuable" secrets.

The three defendents were Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell.

Gold testified he obtained atom secrets from Fuchs and former Army Sergeant David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg.

Greenglass and Fuchs were working at the Los Alamos, New Mexico, atomic site at the time. Gold said he met Yakovlev who fled to Russia in 1946, in June, 1944, more than a year before the first A-Bomb explosion in New Mexico - and handed the diplomat a package of papers dealing with the application of nuclear fission to production of the bomb.

Two weeks later, he again met Yakovlev, Gold said, adding: "Yakovlev told me the information I had given him two weeks before had been sent immediately to the Soviet Union. He said the information I had received from Greenglass is extremely excellent and very valuable."



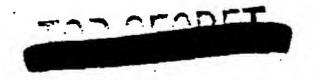
In July, 1944, Gold went on the larged with Fuchs for ninety minutes in 96th and Central Park West and reported the conversation to Yakovley. This information dealt with the work of a joint U.S. British Atomic project "going on somewhere in the area of Church Street," Gold related. In earlier testimony, Greenglass said Gold paid him \$500 for atomic information and that the Rosenberg's were in on the arrangements. Gold told how he always used a false name in meeting his contacts and a piece of paper or code phrase was a signal for recognition between spies. The money to pay contacts, he said, came from Yakovley.

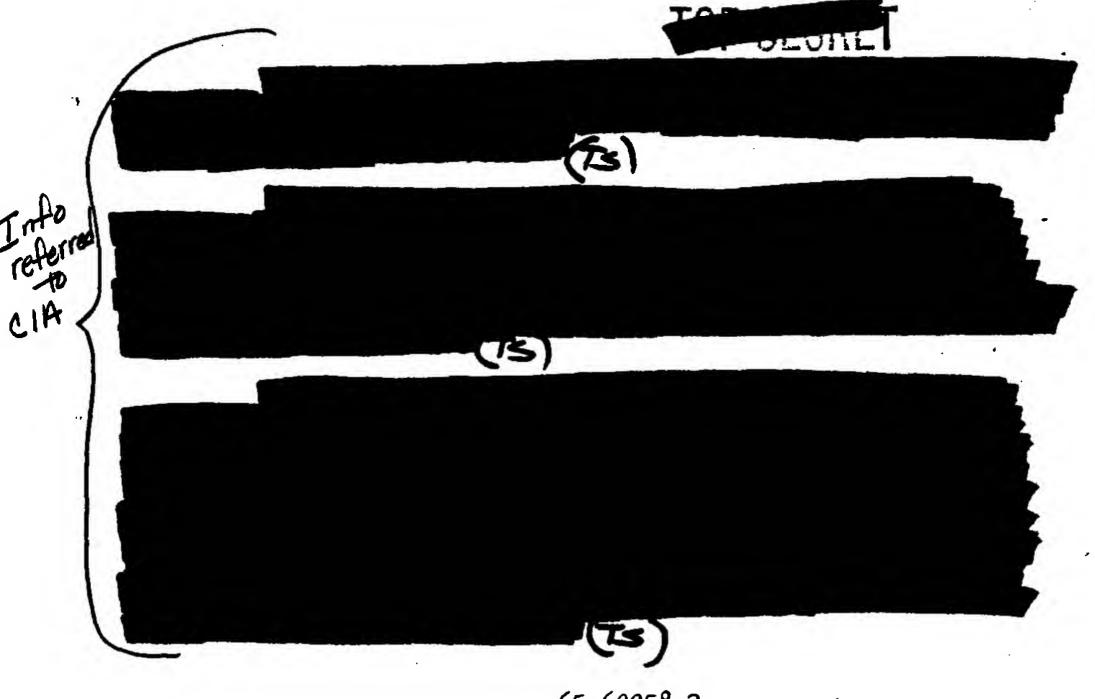
Gold said that Yakovlev told him how to contact both Greenglass and Fuchs in New Mexico, but to travel there by way of El Paso, Texas, to "minimize any danger of being followed."

On another occasion, June 2, 1945, Gold testified, he again met Fuchs and obtained additional papers which he gave to Yakovlev. He also recalled meeting Fuchs in Cambridge in January, 1945, and receiving still another pack of papers for Yakovlev.

65-57449-A (32)

BAM:ddl





65-60058**-**2 (21)

TOP SECRET CONTROL U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

BAM:ddl

303

On April 27, 1951, Harry Gold gave an Agent of the Bureau a large quantity of pencilled notes which he explained he had compiled since his arrest in May, 1950.

Because the afore-mentioned notes were almost completely indecipherable, Gold dictated to Bureau stenographers from the afore-mentioned notes, he had compited which he had entitled, "The Circumstances Surrounding May Work as a Soviet Agent - a Report."

"The report contained early backgroundimaterial; that is events which lead to Gold's favorable inclination toward the proposals of Tom Black and Paul Smith that he work for the Soviet Union, circumstances and motives directing him in his work for the Soviet Union, his relationship with Semenov, Yakovlev, Thomas L. Black and Klaus Fuchs, and finally his attitudes prior to and subsequent to his arrest."

Another segment of the afore-mentioned notes prepared by Gold were set out as follows as dictated by him. This report will be sent out in part below. Report was titled, "Information Relative to Soviet Espionage Operations as Known to Harry Gold."

The information entitled ReservelMeetings stated that the hour for the Reserve Meetings was set for a time different than either of the first two meetings. The time was chosen so that the Soviet Agent and he would be mostly likely to make it; thus a late Saturday evening or early Sunday morning winuld be chosen.

Gold stated that sometime in 1945, Yakovlev mentioned to him that he was going to introduce him to a woman (I think a young woman) whose husband was in the service (but whether the United States or Soviet military, Gold did not know) and who would effect some of the meetings with him in his place (Yakovlev's). Neither Semenov nor John ever did





anything further about arranging for Gold's meeting these alternates.

Gold gave various incidents when telephone calls were used.

Gold stated that Yakovlev called him from Oxford Circle in Philadelphia on a snowy morning in January of 1945. The call was to notify Gold that Dr. Fuchs was at that time at his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts. When Gold met Yakovlev that morning, he explained that he had to go to the mid-west, probably Chicago, and there was not fime for him to use the regular technique for getting in touch with Gold.

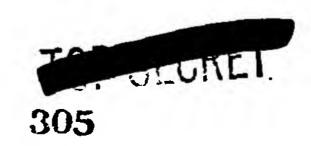
Gold stated that when each of the various men called, they identified themselves only by the name by which they were known to Gold, such as Sam, Fred or John, and apparently relied upon Gold's recognizing their voices, which he did.

Gold stated, "it should be emphasized that I never knew where to get in touch with any of the Soviet Agents, and it was not until Yakovlev (John) came on the scene that a technique was worked up whereby they could notify me as to emergency meetings."

Emergency meetings with Yakovlev were set out in this reference.

Gold gave a list of persons who received payments or were offered payment by him.

'In January of 1945, just before I went to see Dr. Fuchs at his sister's home in Cambridge, Massachusetts, Yakovlev gave me an envelope which he said contained \$1,500. I was told to offer this money to Fuchs, but to do it in a very diplomatic fashion so as not to offend the man. This I did, but when I mentioned the matter to Fuchs that he might possibly have a need for such additional funds for his expenses, he grew very angry and refused point blank. I returned the envelope and the money to Yakovlev.



When I met David Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Sunday, June 3, 1945, I gave him an envelope containing \$500, Greenglass did not give me a receipt and I did not ask for one."

Gild gave various precautions which he employed with each of the Soviet Agents with whom he worked. The precautions which Gold was to use with John (Yakovlev) were set out in this reference.

Gold gave various information about loosing contact with his Soviet superior. Concerning Yakovlev: 'I never lost contact with Yakovlev until February of 1946, when I was supposed to meet him at the Earl Theater. We had an arrangement whereby should either of us fail to show up for two successive meetings, at any particular appointed spot, then the reserve meeting place was to be at the Broadway Stop of the Astoria Elevated Line and inside the combination Sea Food Restaurant and Bar located at this stop. The signal to meet that Yakovlev once again wanted to get in touch with me was my receipt through the mail of two tickets, the envelope containing no other enclosures, to a sporting event or a theatrical attraction, in New York City. At a certain number of days (I believe three) after the date printed on the tickets I was to be in the Sea Food Bar, Restaurant.

At an earlier time a reserve meeting was scheduled for the Clark Street Station of the Brooklyn Subway, and was at the exit of the station where the elevators emptied into the Saint George Hotel.

The first and only break that occurred in my meetings with Yakovlev was as I have stated, in February, 1946, when he and I were scheduled to meet in the upstairs lounge of the Earl Theater in the Bronx. He did not show up on two successive occasions, and then failed again to present himself at the reserve meeting place in Astoria. I did not hear from Yakovlev again until early December, 1946, when I received two tickets to a boxing show in New York City, however, the tickets were sent to an incorrect address in Philadelphia, the address being given as 6328 Kindred



Street, instead of the correct one of 6823 Kiddred Street, Afg result I received the tickets a full week too late to go to the meeting place. I was at that time working in New York, and even had the tickets arrived on time I would probably have been unaware of the fact.

Then, on December 26, at 5:00 p.m. Yakovlev called me on the telephone at my place of employment, and instructed me to go to the "theater" at 8:00 p.m. By the "theater" I knew he meant the Earl Theater in the Bronx, where we had last been scheduled to meet. I did go there and met, in place of Yakovlev, the man Fedosimov.

It was Fedosimov who showed me the Soviets half of the irregularly torn piece of paper containing on it the words, "directions to P." I have the matching piece of paper on which was written "Aul Street". When putting together the pieces of paper read, "directions to Paul Street". This plus the phrase spoken by the Soviet Agent, "can you direct me to Paul Street?", was to be my means of knowing that an alternate had come in place of Yakovlev."

Concerning Sarytchev the following was noted: "when Sarytchev visited me, at my home in Philadelphia on Saturday night, September 24, 1949, at about 8:00 or 8:30 p.m., he also had with him the matching half of the piece of paper.

Some time prior to this, about late July or early August of 1949, I had received a letter in the mail. This letter was typed, except for the signature, John. The signature was written "up hill" with a large "J" and the letters were fairly large. The letter inquired as to my health, said it hoped that I was well, and said that the writer was looking forward to seeing me again soon. I knew this to be a signal, 'albeit,' not exactly the arranged point for the rendezvous with the Soviet Agent which was desired, at the meeting place in Astoria.

I did go to the appointed meeting place in Astoria some three days after receipt of the letter, but no one showed up.

AFARET

Later when Sarytchev came to my home in September, he bawled me out, saying I had made an error in forgetting the date on which I was to go to the meeting place. Then also instead of waiting on the opposite corner from the Sea Food Restaurant and Bar, I was to be inside the restaurant, seated at one of the tables. There, his instructions were better than my memory and I recalled that he was correct."

Gold stated that in as much as various Soviet Agents and he had a number of conversations in rather public places, such as restaurants, bars, etc., he was decided by them that they would use innocuous words which would refer to specific phases of their espionage activities. With John (Yakovlev) Gold stated that he referred to the material onatomic energy that Gold was obtaining from Klaus Fuchs as the 'factory' and would use the word 'doctor' in referring to Fuchs—they would never use Fuchs' name.

NY rpt. 7-5-51
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-798X, p. 5, 9, 11,
14, 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 26, 28
(55)
SI - 65-57768-63
(38, 178)
SI - 65-57772-29
(38, 178)

BAM:ddl



Confidential Informant T-stated sometime after

(b)(i)

Below the above paragraph it was stated "It is note-worthy that Yakovlev has been described by Harry Gold, an admitted Soviet Espionage Agent, as his espionage superior from 1944 to 1946."

T-9: [C]

NY rpt. 9-11-51

ke: "Joseph Kaplan;

Espionage - R.

65-60271-12

(49)

(6)(1)

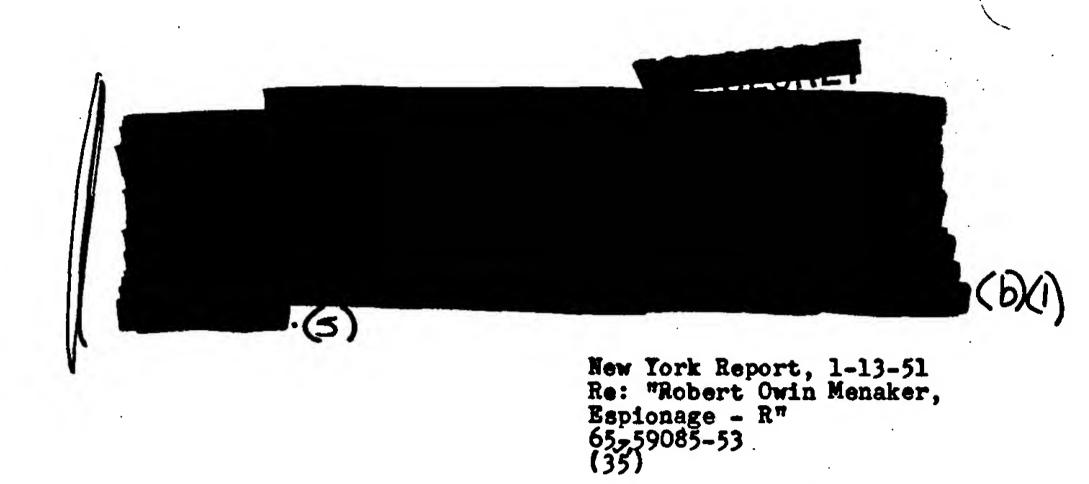
Correlator's note: (There is no indication in the file as to the tie in between Yakovlev and Joseph Kaplan.)

BAM:ddl



1406

O



Correlator's Note: There does not seem to be any connection between the subject of the file (Robert Owin Menaker) and Anatoli Yakovlev.

BAM: jar



OF OF SET

Walter Carl Neumson was interviewed by Bureau Agents on November 29, December 2 and 16, 1947.

Newmson said that in June, 1944, he received a letter from the American Embassy in Moscow stating that his wife Zoya had written to them stating that she was unable to get in contact with him. Newmson said that he then wrote to the Soviet Consulate in New York asking what arrangements he could make to send packages and supplies to his family in Russia. He received a reply stating that he should come to the Soviet Consulate and that their visiting hours were from 10:00 to 1:00 on Fridays.

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Neunson stated that a few weeks later, probably in July, 1944, he went to the Soviet Consulate in New York. He said he went on a Saturday because that was his only day off. When arriving there, the doorman sent him to some official whose name he did not know. He explained to this official that he was desirous of sending food and clothing to his wife and three children. The official said he did not know the procedure in doing this and told Neunson he would have to get in touch with one Yakovlev who handled that type of matter. Yakovlev was not in at the time.

Newmson returned to Philadelphia and wrote a letter to the Soviet Consulate in New York directed to Yakovlev and requested an appointment. Newmson said that Yakovlev gave him an appointment by return letter.

In approximately two weeks after his first visit, Newmson returned to the Russian Consulate where he saw Yakovlev. At a later interview, photographs were exhibited to Neumson and he definitely identified Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev as the individual by whom he was interviewed at the Soviet Consulate.

According to Neumson, Yakovlev asked Neumson where he worked and upon being informed that Neumson was employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Company, he asked him if he knew Ivanov who was the head of a group of Russian inspectors stationed at Baldwin Locomotive Works to inspect locomotives being made for the Soviet Union. Yakovlev also asked Neumson if he knew anything about the Russian inspectors and asked if

#### TOD CEODET

the locomotives being manufactured at the Baldwin Locomotive Works measured up to specifications. He also asked general questions regarding the attitude of Americans toward Russians. Neunson said that he told Yakovlev that he was merely a laborer at the Baldwin plant; that his movements were restricted to a small section and that he was not in a position to know anything about the quality of the locomotives, their schedual of production and was not in a position where he would have any contact with Soviet inspectors. Neumson said Yakovlev questioned him concerning his nationality and asked him questions about his family in the Soviet Union. He told Neunson that the Americans were helping the Russians fight the war only because the Russians were paying a lot of money for materials being supplied. He stated that the Russians were doing the fighting. Yakovley, according to Neunson, said that the Americans wanted the Russians to lose the war.

Newmson claimed that Yakovlev asked him if he would like to return to Russia. Neumson said that he said he did not since he was an American citizen and was employed at a good salary in this country. Neumson then asked Yakovlev concerning the method of sending packages of food and clothing to his family in the Soviet Union and Yakovlev referred Neumson to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Neumson furnished the agents with a small piece of paper on which appeared the address - United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 5th Avenue, New York City. Neumson said that this is in the handwriting of Yakovlev and was given to him by Yakovlev the first time he talked to him.

Neumson said that when he left Yakovlev, Yakovlev told him that if anything went wrong at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Neumson was to get in touch with Yakovlev and advise him. Neumson said that he related that he was nothing but a machine worker and was not in a position to know whether anything which would effect the manufacture of locomotives for the Soviet Union would occur or not.



TARAFARE

Shortly after this visit with Yakovlev, and believed by Neunson to have been sometime in August, 1944, an individual came to Neunson's apartment at 823 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and announced that he was a friend of Yakovlev. Neunson said that from the manner of this individual, he assumed that he was a secret police agent. Neunson was very reluctant to state this individual's name, claiming in the first interview that he was unable to recall the name; however, the second time Neunson was interviewed, he gave the name Belanov (phonetic), as the name of this individual. When photographs were exhibited to Neunson, he identified this individual as Petr Pavoldich Belianinov. Neunson said that at that time, he and his American wife were both employed on the second shift at the Baldwin Locomotive Works.

According to Neunson, the next contact he had with Soviet officials was in approximately November, 1944, when he, his American wife and daughter, Tatiana, who was then about one month old, went to New York City. Neunson said that on this occasion, he went to the Soviet Consulate and asked for Yakovlev. He said the visit to Yakovlev was only incidental to this trip and that they went to New York for the purpose of seeing the Russian motion picture "Hello Moscow." Neunson said that Yakovlev was not in but was expected, so he waited. A short time later, Yakovlev entered the Consulate and Neunson was interviewed by him.

Yakovlev asked him if he had been to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. Neunson said he had but that they were closed and that he had written a letter to them but had never received an answer. Yakovlev told him he should have followed this up. Yakovlev then asked Neunson, "Did anybody visit you?" Neunson said he understood Yakovlev to mean by this whether Belianinov had been to see him. Neunson told him that a man had been to see him but could not recall the name and was not sure that he had even gotten the man's name. Yakovlev then told Neunson to forget about the name.



According to Neumson, Yakovlev then asked if the FBI had been around or had bothered him. Neumson told Yakovlev that he had not been contacted by any representatives of the FBI. Yakovlev told him that he would probably be checked on since he had spent some time in Russia.

Newmson said that he then discussed bringing his Russian wife and family to the United States and during the discussion asked Yakovlev if he could go to Russia to see his wife. According to Neumson, Yakovlev told him he could go on a Russian passport. Neumson maintained that he was an American citizen and did not want to go on a Russian passport as he intended to keep his American citizenship. Yakovlev told him to get an American passport and send it in to the Russian Consulate and that they would then get him a Russian passport in its place. He told Neumson that if he desired to go to Russia, he should use his Russian citizenship.

According to Neunson, Yakovlev told him that he should not think of bringing his family to the United States because as soon as the war was over there would be widespread poverty and unemployment in this country and he would be unable to find work. Neunson maintained that he persisted in attempting to obtain some assurance that his family would be allowed to come to the United States whereupon Yakovlev told him that so long as he persisted in this desire, he was only making it difficult for his wife and family in Russia. Yakovlev told Neunson that it would be better for him to return to Russia and remain there rather than to bring his family to the United States.

Neumson said that Yakovlev questioned him closely as to what happened during Belianinov's visit to him. He asked such questions as "Did you do what he asked?" "Was he in your house?" "Did he go to the Baldwin Plant to see anyone there?" Neumson said that he told Yakovlev that he had taken Belianinov in the area of the Baldwin plant but that he was unable to give him the information desired concerning the Russian inspectors since he did not have that information and was not in a position to get it.



TOPOLONE

During the discussion regarding the possibility of Neunson returning to Russia, he asked Yakovlev if he could take his automobile. Yakovlev said of course he could take his car, he could take anything he wanted. Neunson asked if he could take his short wave receiver and his radio material. Yakovlev told him he did not need to take that because there was plenty of that type of material in the Soviet Union now. Yakovlev told him he should get a late model car and take it to Russia.

Neunson said that as he was leaving, Yakovlev accompanied him to the street and looked at Neunson's automobile. He told Neunson that he had a friend that needed a car and offered to buy Neunson's car for \$1,000. Neunson told him that he did not want to sell it but that if he should, he could get \$1,500 for it. Yakovlev told Neunson that he should sell it to him for \$1,000 since they did not get much money and could not afford to pay a big price for a car. Neunson told him he did not want to sell the automobile and Yakovlev told him that should he ever want to sell the car to be sure and let him have the opportunity of buying it.

Neumson stated that prior to his last contact with the Soviet Consulate during the winter of 1945 and 1946, he received a letter stating that his wife Zoya could get an American visa if she received a Russian passport, but that she was unable to get authority from the Russian Government to come to the United States. He said that he went to the Soviet Consulate in New York to see Yakovlev and asked him for aid in getting a Russian passport for his wife, Zoya and his children. He maintained that he made no previous arrangements to make this trip.

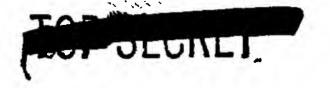
When he arrived at the Soviet Consulate, he asked for Yakovlev and was told that he was not in. He waited in the outer office for at least thirty minutes. He was then taken by a man on the reception desk to an individual who was standing nearby. Neunson was introduced to this individual as the man from Philadelphia who had a family in Soviet Russia for whom he was attempting to obtain a passport to come to the United States. He then handed the letter referred to above to this individual to read, whereupon this man called another Russian and hear-tack Neumson into



another room and interviewed him. Neunson said that these two individuals were rough and nasty in their questioning. They told him he had no business trying to get his family to the United States. He was told that his continual writing around to diplomatic officials in an attempt to get a passport for his wife and children was only making trouble for them. They told him that it was his fault that his family in Russia was not living well. Neunson said that apparently the letter, which was from his wife Zoya, and contained complaints about her living condition, angered the Russian officials.

Neunson maintained that he has had no contact with Soviet officials in any manner since his interview with Milnikov and Kuznetzov, who were the individuals who interviewed Neunson at the Soviet Consulate. He stated that all his contacts with Soviet personnel in the United States have been either in person or by letter with the exception of one instance when he contacted the Soviet Consulate by telephone. Neunson claims that the occasion of this telephone call was sometime prior to his last visit to the Soviet Consulate. His reason for calling, he claimed, was to obtain permission to Visit a Finnish ship, the "Vilna," being operated by the Russians which was in the Philadelphia harbor. Neunson claimed that he attempted to visit the ship and was told by the ship's officer that it would be necessary to have authority from the Soviet Consulate to get on board. He claimed that his only reason for desiring to visit this ship was to obtain news of conditions in Russia and that his desire to obtain this news stemed from his concern about his family.

Neumson said that he asked for Yakovlev when he made this telephone call since he felt that Yakovlev would remember him and probably give him permission to visit this whip. He said that he was told that Yakovlev was not in at the time he called. Neumson maintained that this is the only time he communicated with any Soviet officials in the United States other than by letter or in person.

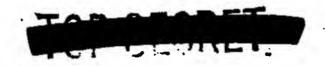


TOP OF ONE

At the request of the Philadelphia Office, the Washington Field and the New York Office furnished a number of photographs of Soviet officials bearing similar names to the three mentioned. On December 16, 1947, these photographs were exhibited to Neunson for identification. All the names appearing on the photographs were covered and the photographs were spread at random on a desk. Neunson immediately identified the photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev as the Consulate official he had contacted in New York City on two occasions.

Philadelphia report, 2/13/48
Re: "Walter Carl Neunson,
was.; Internal Security-R"
100-35843-54 pages 16, 17,
19, 20, 21, 23 and 24
(4)
SI,100-35843-49
(14)

TWC:nlb



TARAFARET

Walter Carl Neunson, was reinterviewed on July 1, 1948, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, by Bureau Agents. At the outset, Neunson was advised that discrepancies had been found in information furnished by him during previous interviews and that the FBI was of the opinion that he had been withholding information.

In previous interviews with Neunson, he has generally denied knowing any Russian official by the name of Choundenko. During the present interview, however, he stated that at the time of his most recent visit to the Russian Consulate in New York City there was a person in the office of the Consulate by the name of Choundenko, and that while he was not actually introduced to this individual or interviewed by him, he, nevertheless, was aware his name was Choundenko inasmuch as Yakovlev showed some papers to Choundenko which dealt with him, Neunson; that Yakovlev made some comments concerning Neunson to Choundenko.

At this time it was pointed out to Neunson that he had previously denied knowing that there was an individual by the name of Choundenko at the Russian Consulate. Neunson attempted to explain this by explaining that during interviews he had not recalled the name "Choundenko" and since he never had any direct dealings with Choundenko, he had not felt that this was important. Upon further questioning, Neunson admitted that he had seen Choundenko on two separate occasions at the Russian Consulate but insisted that at no time had he ever had any direct dealings with Choundenko and on the first occasion he had seen Choundenko at the Consulate, he did not know what his name was, that he had not learned the name until the occasion of his last visit to the Consulate, when Yakovlev had shown Choundenko some papers relating to him.

A further discrepancy in Neunson's previous interview was pointed out to him in that he claimed when he was interviewed just before leaving Russia for the United States, he was told that he would never be permitted to return to Russia but that he also had stated that during his most recent interview with Yakovlev at the Russian Consulate in New York City, Yakovlev urged him to return to Russia, Neunson attempted to explain this discrepancy by stating that it was obvious to him that the Russian authorities wanted to get hold of his American passport in order that it could be used to bring a Soviet Agent into this country.

Philadelphia Report, 8-5-48
Re: "Walter Carl Neumson, was.
Internal Security-R"
100-35843-70 pages 3 and 5

(37)

318

OF DEDITE!

TWC:bh

YATAFARET

Walter C. Neunson was re-interviewed at the Philadelphia Office on May 14, 1949. This interview was conducted in the Russian language.

There was no change in the information furnished previously concerning his original contact with the Russian Consulate in New York City in 1940. He explained that his next contact with the Consulate was in either 1944 or 1945, at which time he had proceeded personally to the Consulate concerning the transmission of packages to Russia. At this time, he was turned over to Yakovlev. During the conversation, Yakovlev inquired concerning the quality of the work being done by the Russian inspectors at the Baldwin Locomotive Works where Neunson was employed. He did not, however, request that Neunson observe or report to any Russian official concerning work done in the future by these inspectors. He advised Neunson that at some time in the future, which time was unspecified, a Russian political worker would contact him. At the same time, and in an apparently joking manner, Yakovlev chided Neunson for not having furnished the Consulate with his Philadelphia address, inasmuch as the latest address they had for him was in Detroit. His specific comment was, "Do you forget us?"

New York City and he decided to stop in at the Russian Consulate and see Yakovlev on a friendly basis and to advise him of the fact that he had been contacted by Boulanov. At this time, Yakovlev informed Neunson that some "guests" had tried to visit Neunson, unsuccessfully, on a couple of occasions. Yakovlev also gave to Neunson at this time a number of copies of Russian articles, including copies of "New Times" and "Moscow News." Yakovlev instructed Neunson that he was to distribute this literature to his friends in Philadelphia. Neunson, however, advised that he never did distribute this literature, and ultimately destroyed it.

Newson advised that there had been no further contact with Russian officials until the spring of 1947. At this time, he again went to New York City and visited the Consulate to inquire of Yakovlev for reasons why his family was not permitted to come to the United States. He said that on this occasion, Yakovlev was not available at the Consulate and that he was taken to an individual by the name of Kouznetzov, whom he recognized as having been a Lieutenant in the NKVD at Voronezh when he had been previously arrested in about 1933. He said that Kouznetzov was one of the individuals who had questioned him at Voronezh and had decided on his case concerning the degree of punishment. He further stated that Kouznetzov recognized him on the occasion of his visit to the Consulate in 1947 and asked him how he had gotten to this country. Kouznetzov advised Neumson that the troubles of his family in Russia had been caused directly by his efforts to get them out of Russia, and that he should cease such efforts. Kouznetzov also advised Neumaon that he should

"hold his tongue" and not speak concerning conditions in wissis and of his arrest, and not to think of returning to the USSR because he knew what would happen. He also told him that Neunson was not "too far away."

Phil. rpt. 5/17/49
Re: "Walter Carl Neumson, was.
IS-R"
100-35843-86
(40)

TWC:fjh





The New York Field Office requested authority to

The New York Field Office requested authority to place a mail cover on the address of Anatoli Yakovlev, Apartment 19, 3 West 108 Street, New York City, for a period of 30 days. In view of the fact that Yakovlev was a clerk at the Soviet Consulate, New York City, clearance was secured from Mr. Fred Lyon. Department of State. to take this action.

(b/1)

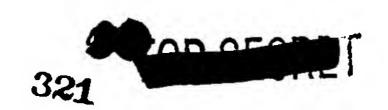
Office Memo from Ladd to the Director 2-1-46,
RE: "Walter Carl Neunson, was.;
Internal Security - R"
100-35843-6
(45)

TWC:mg

By teletype dated January 23, 1946 the New York Office requested to place mail cover on Anatoli Yakovlev, Apartment 19, 3 West 108th Street, New York City, for thirty days. On February 1, 1946 the Bureau granted authority for a thirty day mail cover on Anatoli Yakovlev.

100-35843-7X (30)

To the side of this reference written in ink was the following: "Authorized discreet investigation of Yakovlev for Fred Lyon, State Department, 1-24-46 LW."



A teletype from Philadelphia to the Bureau Fated June 7, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold gave the following information in part.

January, 120

Gold said that the third meeting with Klaus Fuchs was in May, 1944. The meeting is set out in this teletype. Fifteen minutes after Gold's meeting with Fuchs, he met his Russian contact "John." Gold had identified "John" as being identical with Anatoli A. Yakovlev from motion pictures supplied by the New York office.

Gold said that in his first meeting with Sam between the first and second Fuchs contacts by Gold (some before or during May, 1944) Sam (not further identified) gave him instructions for meeting Sam's successor "John." Meeting (no date given) set out in full in this teletype.

The fifth meeting with Fuchs occurred in late July, 1944, in Queens, New York. A half hour after meeting Fuchs (which meeting is set out in teletype) Gold met John farther out in Queens and turned over the papers he received from Fuchs.

In late July or early August a sixth meeting with Fuchs was to take place in Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York, near the Belle Cinema and the Brooklyn Library. Fuchs did not show up and after waiting sometime Gold left to keep his appointment with "John" somewhere in Manhattan, who did not show up either.

Fuchs did not show up at the alternate meeting for the sixth meeting which Gold thought was to have taken place somewhere in the vicinity of Central Park, Manhattan, about a week or two weeks after scheduled sixth meeting. Gold then saw John at the scheduled meeting with him, and they had long discussion as to what should be done. Gold not certain but he thought subsequent meeting was arranged with John, and when such meeting took place it was in late August or early September, 1944. Gold believed the meeting was in the vicinity of Washington Square and at that meeting John gave him an address on West 77th Street, Manhattan, near Broadway, which John said was where Fuchs resided. John instructed Gold to go to address, and make inquiry concerning Fuchs. Information concerning this set out in the taletype.

By prearrangement, Gold met John in Manhattan somewhere above Columbia University. He advised John of results of his inquiry, and John told him "to sit tight."



At the next meeting, (no date given john here, told Gold that Fuchs had a sister residing in Cambridge, Lassachusetts, and that he had sister's address. Gold and John had a long discussion about advisability of contacting sister, and it was finally decided that Gold should make inquiry in Cambridge. Gold recalls sister's name as Mrs. Heineman and believed house was on Lakeview Street. Gold said he was very nervous and uneasy while making inquiry at Heineman's home. Gold recalled that 'John' instructed him to make this contact in Cambridge very quickly, and leave there should be discover that Robert Heineman was at home. Pursuant to John's instructions, Gold went to Cambridge and went to Heineman home on a Sunday. When Gold rang bell and knocked at door, a middle aged woman in her fifties, white, advised him the Heineman's were away on vacation. Gold returned to New York City and transmitted this information to John in a matter of a few days or a week. Gold said at his next scheduled meeting with John, after having informed latter of results of inquiry in Cambridge, 'John' instructed him to again go to Cambridge. This was in October or November of 1944. Meeting set out in this teletype.

Gold then returned to New York and reported what transpired in Cambridge, to 'John', at which time another meeting was arranged between 'John' and Gold. Gold said at his next or a subsequent meeting with 'John,' he cannot recall, he was instructed by 'John' to go to Cambridge. Gold recalled that he went to Cambridge between Christmas Day and New Years or possibly shortly after New Years' Day, '45. This meeting set out in full in this teletype.

The meeting in Santa Fe was scheduled the following June in '45, and was scheduled then because Gold could not get away from business until that time, and added that Fuchs was also tied up. Gold returned to New York the same day from Cambridge, and believes he met John same day although he does not recall the exact place where he met John. At this meeting he gave 'John' the information Fuchs had given him and also returned the \$1500 to 'John,' and informed 'John' of what transpired in Cambridge. Gold said from this meeting with 'John' to the time he went to Santa Fe, he believes he only saw 'John' once during this period. This meeting occurred with 'John' in a bar on Third Avenue, somewhere in 40's in New York City, and just a few days before went to Santa Fe. Gold said principal purposes for this meeting with 'John' in a bar were, one, that 'John' wished to make sure that Gold would go to Santa Fe and two, to make mutually agreeable arrangements for Gold to meet 'John' on the

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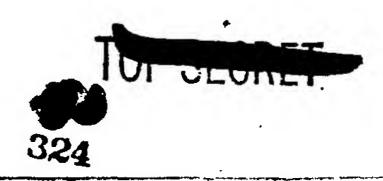
former's return to New York. Gold said the name Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, stirs his memory, and he feels this might have been the place agreed upon at that time for Gold to meet 'John' and turn over information which he was to receive from Fuchs in Santa Fe. (Gold's trip to Santa Fe set out in this teletype.)

DEI

The next meeting between Fuchs and fold would be in Santa Fe in September, '45. Gold said on the occasion of this meeting Fuchs gave him a packet of paper containing information relative to work being done at Los Alamos.

Gold took a train from Washington to New York and turned over the information to 'John' which he had received from Fuchs in Santa Fe. Gold said he turned over this information to 'John' somewhere on Metropolitan Avenue in Brooklyn. Gold said sometime during the summer of '45, after he returned from Santa Fe, he met with 'John' in New York City and 'John' gave him a definite indication that Fuchs was to return to England now that the work on the atomic bomb in this country was approaching an end.

Gold said he left Philadelphia in September, '45, to make his second meeting with Fuchs in Santa Fe. Meeting set out in this teletype. Gold said during his conversation with Fuchs in Santa Fe in September of '45, tentative arrangements were made for Gold to recontact Fuchs in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in late '45 or early '46, if such a meeting should be necessary. Gold arrived too late to keep his prearranged meeting with 'John' for purpose of turning over information, so went to Philadelphia and met 'John' short time later at alternate meeting in Queens out beyond Jackson Heights, New York City. He gave information to John at which time he informed 'John' of his arrangements for Fuchs being met in London, as well as other information Fuchs had given orally. Gold said subsequent to his meeting 'John' in Jackson Heights, referred to above, he had a later meeting with 'John' and believes that this possibly took place somewhere near the Hotel Saint George in Brooklyn, and that this meeting took place sometime before the first of January, '46. He said that that time 'John' was very touchy and very apprehensive and during this meeting, 'John' told him they had to be extremely careful and Gold got definite impression 'John' had the "wind up" for some particular reason. Gold said 'John' made a couple of other appointments with him at that time, and remembers that one was in Jamaica and that one was near the Earl Theater in the Bronx, but that 'John' did not keep any of these appointments. New York and Bureau should note that the information at this time relative to Gold's being recontacted by 'John' subsequent to January 1, 146, is limited, and will be fully explored tomorrow upon interview with Gold.



Gold had stated that, subsequent to NS second meeting with Fuchs in Santa Fe, he never saw Fuchs again, and has not seen him to this date. Gold also stated he did not see 'John' after his visit to Heineman home in early '46. Gold said arrangements for all meetings between him and 'John' were made in advance. Gold said he would meet with 'John' prior to a time when he was due to meet Fuchs. During this meeting, Gold would advise 'John' if he was to give information from Fuchs on the next scheduled meeting. Also on this occasion the plans were made for the next meeting between Gold and 'John' and plans for an alternate meeting were also set up. Gold said on the occasions when he was due to receive information from Fuchs he and 'John' would plan a meeting to take place on the same night that Gold was to receive information, that is, when he was receiving information in New York City. Gold said that this meeting with 'John' would occur not more than an hour after Gold's meeting with Fuchs, and sometimes in a shorter time as fifteen minutes. Gold said upon leaving Fuchs with the information he would immediately keep the meeting with 'John,' and quickly transfer to 'John' the information which Gold had received from Fuchs. Gold said there was no conversation conducted between 'John' and himself on the occasion of the meetings when he turned over information to 'John.' Gold said, however, that also at the meeting prior to the time when he would pick up information from Fuchs, Gold and 'John' would arrange for a meeting subsequent to the one where Gold turned over the information to 'John.' This would be a matter for a few days or a week at the most.

'John' could get in touch with Gold on an emergency basis, to arrange for an unscheduled meeting, or to advance the time of a scheduled meeting. Gold said these arrangements consisted of 'John' sending Gold some theater tickets, or tickets to some affair in New York City. Gold said it did not matter what the tickets were for as long as they had a date printed on them. Gold said the date printed on these tickets would indicate to him that he was to meet 'John' two or three days as the case might be subsequent to the date printed on the tickets. Gold said that there always was a set meeting place an hour for these emergency meetings. Gold recalls that this meeting place was a Seafood Restaurant somewhere across the street from the Broadway stop on the Astoria Elevated Line. Gold recalled on one occasion he received two such tickets in an envelope, but they were delivered to his home in Philadelphia several days after time he would have met 'John,' had he received tickets in time."————

Philadelphia Teletype, June 7, 1950 Re: "Harry Gold, Espionage-R"

Espionage-R<sup>a</sup> 65-57449-486

(14)' (116)' SI - 65-574**29**-520

BAM: jh:fjh





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For your information:
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pq. 327



1-17-46

(PX(1) (6)(1)

Ĺ

(Ne sources given)
New York Report 7-18-46
Re: "Comintern Apparatus,
Internal Security-R"
100-203581-5312 pages 78 and 79
(7,' 18)'
This reference is SI in part with
the main file, serial 11)

TWC: BAR



early

TODOFOR

On April 26, 1951, Harry Gold gave Special Agent Joseph C. Walsh a large quantity of penciled notes, which he explained he had compiled since his arrest in May, 1950. Insofar as Gold's notes were almost completely indecipherable, Gold dictated to Bureau stenographers from the afore-mentioned notes and compiled what resulted in "the circumstances surrounding my: work as a Soviet agent-a report." Gold's report is given in part below.

"There is a matter that for eleven years, until early 1946, I was steadily engaged in the espionage work; then when Yakovlev deliberately lost contact with me for the next four years, there were only two successful efforts to resume contact (one in December, 1946, and one in the fall of 1949.)"

Gold said that Yakovlev spoke with great pride of his wife and children. "In fact, one of the items that helped identify 'John' as Yakovlev was that he had once mentioned having a little boy and a little girl, with the latter called 'Vickie' short for Victoria, in honor of her being born on the date of the German surrender to Stalingrad."

Gold said that he was entranced with the idea and objectives of the UN. "At the early meeting in 1944 or 1945 in San Francisco, which led to the formation of this organization, I can recall the enthusiasm with which Yakovlev discussed the affair. We both thought it was such a good thing."

Gold said he told Mrs. Heineman, Dr. Klaus Fuch's sister and Abe Brothman that he was married. "Ironically, this was the first clue that led the FBI to me. Originally the purpose of this lie was to instill confidence in both Abe and Fuch's sister - Semenov and Yakovlev had both instructed me that I should appear as a married man for the dual purpose of concealment of my true identity and to give the evidence of stability which a single man could not."

The last time Gold saw Semenov was in late February or early March of 1944, just after his meeting with Yakovlev, for the first time earlier that very day. "In July of that year I failed to keep an appointment in New York with Yakovlev and, when I saw him the next time, he regretfully told me he and Semenov had waited for three hours for me to story up -

they had planned that we would have a last farewell drink together at the Ferris Wheel Bar, and on two occasions in 1944, John brought me greetings from Semenov, messages worded so that they were undoubtedly from Sam."

"Just a few words on Yakovlev: He was a younger man than I, and was taller by some inches; he had a shy boyish grin and a lock of dark hair that kept falling over his right forehead, and this he would always brush back with a characteristic motion - I have even been told by a member of the FBI who had trailed Yakovlev steadily for a period of one and one half years, that I had succeeded in identifying a very poor photograph, whereas this Government investigator had failed, and that my veritable description of John had a startlingly life-like quality, which had made this identification very easy."

On May 22, 1950, Special Agents of the Bureau came to Harry Gold's house. They went to Gold to find various information. After finding certain information, they suggested Gold let them take him into voluntary custody.

"So late that evening, I identified Semenov, tentatively, Yakovlev (the photo was so poor, it was taken in the shadow of a news stand, that I was not fully certain)."

SAC, New York letter May 10, 1951
Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage-R"
65-57449-790 encl. page 47, 48, 52,
53, 63, 72, 74, 75, 110
(55)

BAM:nlb



later by 194



This memorandum contained information of the problem of whether it was better to try the Harry Gold Case in the Eastern District of New York or the District of New Mexico. It was noted that overt acts in the Eastern District of New York occurred as follows as stated by Harry Gold:

That he met "John" farther out in Queens about an hour after he met Fuchs in Queens, Long Island, for the purpuse of delivering the information received from Fuchs to "John".

That he met "John" in June, 1945, in Brooklyn for the purpose of delivering to "John" information which he had received from Fuchs in June, 1945, at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

That he again met "John" in Brooklyn the night of the same day that the last mentioned meeting occurred.

That he met "John" on Long Island in September, 1945, for the purpose of delivering to "John" information that he had received that same month from Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

That he met "John" in Brooklyn in the early 1946 after making one or two unsuccessful attempts to recontact Fuchs through Kristel Heineman, after the September, 1945, meeting with Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico.

There there to lipwest a resume of the reasons why it was desireable to try the case in New York rather than elsewhere.

Office memo from D.M. Ladd to the Director, 6-7-50 Re: 'Harry Gold, was; Espionage - R." 65-57449-361 (102)

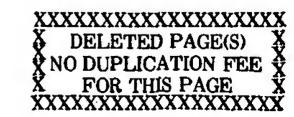
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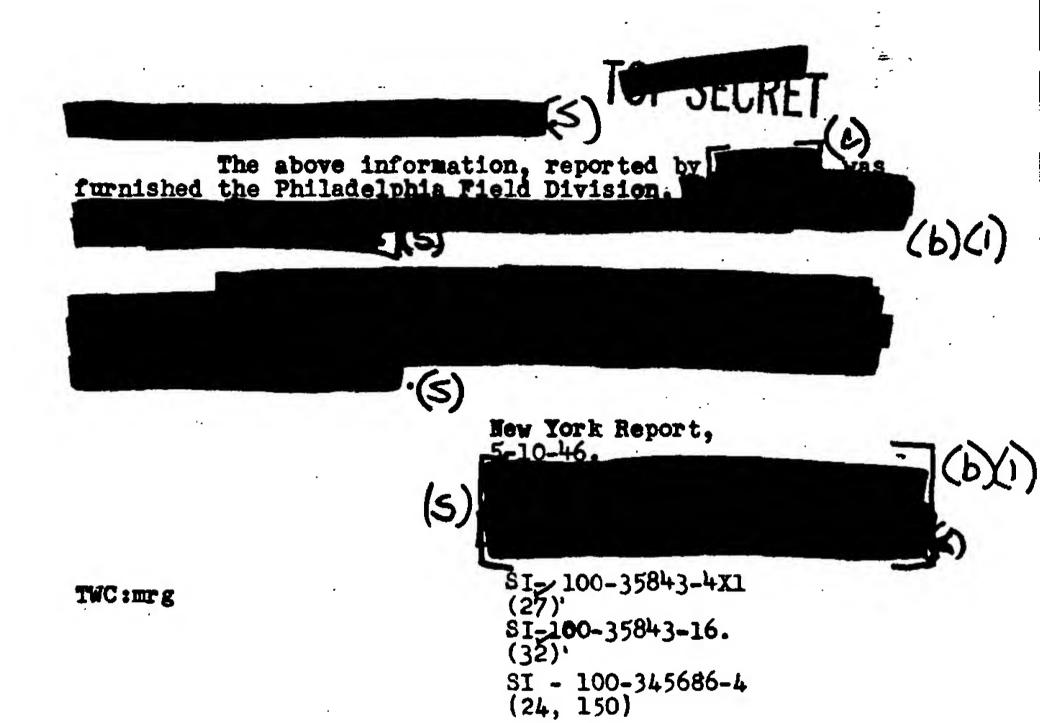


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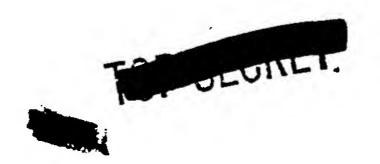


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(b)(1)

CORRELATOR'S NOTE: Additional information regarding Yakovlev contained in this erial can be found in Yakovlev's main file serial 11.

TWC: cmm



On November 1, 1950, Harry Gold, admitted Soviet Espionage Agent, furnished the following signed statement. The statement will be given below in part.

"I, Harry Gold, made the following voluntary statement to Special Agents Joseph C. Walsh and John J. O'Brien, each of whom has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I know that I do not have to make any statement, and that anything I say may be used against me in a court of law. I also know that I am entitled to benefit of council.

"On October 27, 1950, I was shown a picture of an individual whose name is Filipp Tikhonovich Sarytchev. I had seen this picture on several occasions in July and August, 1950. After carefully considering this photograph, I am now completely certain that this is a photograph of the individual that first contacted me at my residence 6823 Kindred Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on a Saturday evening approximately September 24, 1949.

"Previous to receiving this visit from Sarytchev, I received in the late part of July, 1949, a typewritten note on plain paper (in a plain envelope) postmarked Brooklyn. envelope did have the words "Saint George Hotel" typewritten on it, although it did not bear the regularly printed letter head. This letter in substance stated that it was hoped that I was well, and that the writter was looking forward to seeing me soon. This note bore the handwritten signature "John." I knew at the time I received this letter that a representative of the Soviet Union desired to see me. "John" I have previously identified as Anatoli A. Yakovlev and it was with this Soviet Agent that I steadily engaged in espionage on atomic energy from March of 1944 until late January or early February, 1946. This "letter arrangement" advising me that a representative of Soviet intelligence desired to see me, had been profected by Yakovlev and myself in 1945 during the time that I was in touch with him."

"After receiving this letter and in accordance with previous arrangements that I have made with "John," I went to a Seafood Restaurant-Bar near the Broadway Stop of the Astoria Elevated Line. At that time, as I recall, I was to go to this restaurant a certain number of days after the date on the letter, or on a Sunday following receipt of the letter. In addition to going to this meeting place, I was to have taken with me one half of a temporary bill that I had received some time in the past from Arthur H. Thomas Company, a laboratory suprly house of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. It was my understanding that my

contact for the representative of the Soviets would either know me by sight, or by picture that he would have seen of me, and that I would have been approached in an innecuous fashion. He would have then presented the other half of the Arthur H. Thomas Company bill which would identify my contact to me. At this time I would then present my half of the same bill. However, I had destroyed my half of the bill prior to being called before the New York Federal Grand Jury in 1947. In any event I went to the appointed meeting place at the Broadway Stop of the Astoria Elevated Line in late July, 1949. In as much as I was unsure of the hour of the meeting, I spent a short time near the meeting place at 7:00 p.m., left the meeting place and returned again at 8:00 p.m., and then followed the same procedure at both 9:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m. However, I was not contacted at this time."

"At 8:00 p.m. on a Saturday evening about September 24, 1949, the doorbell rang at my residence in Philadelphia. At the time my brother Joseph was out for the evening, my father was upstairs asleep, and I had been sleeping on the sofa in the living room. When I answered the door, a stranger, whom I know know to be Sarytchev, said "is Mr. Gold here" and then said something in an accent I could not understand. I started to close the door when the man said, "Mr. Harry Gold, I answered John, you remember?" I knew then he was referring to Yakovlev, whom I have previously mentioned, when he referred to John. Realizing that Sarytchev was a Soviet Agent, I invited him into my house.

He immediately asked me who was at home, whereupon I told him about my brother and father as I had previously mentioned. Apparently feeling reassured Sarytchev sat down on the sofa in the living room. About the first thing he said to me was "you have material from the doctor?" When he referred to "the doctor" I knew he was referring to Dr. Klaus Fuchs by the code name used by "John" and myself in referring to Fuchs. I explained that I did not and that I had turned over the last material from Klaus Fuchs in September, 1945; the recipient of this material being the Soviet Agent Yakovlev. Sarytchev was strongly under the impression that I had received information on atomic energy from Fuchs at some time subsequent to my last meeting with Yakovlev in September, 1945, and had not had the opportunity to surrender this material to a Soviet representative.

Sarytchev then started to berate me for not making the meeting in July, 1949, at the Seafood Pestaurant-Par at the Broadway Stop of the Astoria Elevated Line. I explained to him that I had been there, outside the restaurant, but had not been contacted. He explained to me that I was to have some into the restaurant rather than to have waited the lappeared that there was some confusion about the date on which we were to have

met in New York."

New York Report
December 9, 1950
Changed Filipp Tikhonovich Sarytchev,
aka Filipp Tikhonovich Sarychev;
Espionage-?"
65-59204-34
Enclosure page 1, 2, 3,
(13) (94)/

BAM: jh

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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4	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100 - 346193 - 134 pg. 341.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT TOP YOUR TO ME DM FRE NO 1 10-2:30 REPORT MADE BY REPORT MADE AT 2-25-46 J.; DES MORDES, IOM HARACTER OF CASE TITLE LITERUM SECURITY (R) SCDAC - New York City ANATOLI TAKOVILY, Clerk of Soviet Consulte, New SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: York City, arrived Des Moines, Iona, 3:00 F.M., 2-14-46, via Chicago, Rock Island Failroad. Was met and escorted to Notel Fort Dos Foines by JALLS "WALLAGE and CHINING Fy Ellistic Attended Bighth Annual National Farm Institute in session at Hotel Fort Des Moines, 2-15,16-46. He read speech of S. SHITTULING, Staff of Consulate Ceneral, V.S.S.R., New York City, who was unable to attend the Institute. During stay in Des Moines subject made no acquaintances other than those attending the Institute. CHARLES RANSON accompanied YARRIVIEW to train 2-16-46. Subject departed Des Moines 11:30 P.V. via Rock Island Railroad scheduled to arrive Chicago, Illineis, 7:25 A.M., 2-17-46, and to depart Chicago, Illinois, at 5:30 P.M., 2-17-46, via Pennsylvania Railroad, arriving New York City 12:40 F.M., 2-19-46. Des Moines files reflect RANGO, member of Mational Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Civil Liberties Union, and an editorial writer for Des Moines Register and Tribune. - 200 **-**Teletine from New York to Des Poines latet 1-14-46 Residence : Teletype from Des Moines to Obloago and New York cased 2-16-46 MATAILS: On recrudity 10, 1740, a teletyme was required Ffeld Division from the New York Field Division, a vicin APPROVED THE STATE A SELECTION COMES OF THIS REPURT

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- Des loimes

Hew York (encl. Dhicago int.)

DM 100-200

(P)

(D)

Clark of the Soviet Consulate, New York City, was due to arrive in Dos Milnes, Ione, at 7:50 P.M.. February 14, 1946. This teletwie also a vised that the

• It was requested that the Des Molnes Field Division discreetly spot oned; the activities of the subject while in Des Moines and ascertain any contacts.

The following investigation was conducted by the writer and Special Agents JOSYPE F. INCHES, HOY W. PRADOWS, and LIBRIT A. AUCHSTRIE.

#### At Des Moines, Java

It was ascertained that the train on which the subject was due to arrive in Des Moines on Fabruary 14, 1946, would not arrive until 9:00 F.M. on the same day. Accordingly, Train No. 7, on which the subject had transportation, was met in the Chicago, Rook Island Depot in Des Leines, Towa, at 9:00 P.M. by Agents of the Des Foinds Field Division. It was observed that two individuals met the subject and escorted him to the Hotel Fort Des Moines, where the subject had reservations. It was later aspertained that these individuals were one CMAPLES F. HAMSOH and one JAMES WALLACE. The contacts were established at the Motel Fort Des Moires, and it was ascentained during the time the subject was in attendance at the Eighth Annual National Farm Institute which was in session at the Motel Fort Des Moines from February 15 to February 16, 1946, he did not contact any other acquaintances other than those made in the course of events at the Farm Institute. It was also ascertained that he made no telephone calls nor did be receive any, other than one from the local press temporary office at the Hotel for the convention, and one from Ir. 73371211 of the W.C.W. Broadcasting Station of Omaha, Nebraska, who was present at the Form Institute and was interested in knowing if the subject could appear for a broslesst over 1.0.1. in Oraba, Nebrasia. The subject was seen during the Farm Institute in the company of MAMINI Start, the individual who had accompanied him from the train to the hotel.

The subject registered as ANATOLI NAMEVIEV of 7 East 61st Street, New York, New York. It was ascertained the subject was originally scheduled to interpret a speech which was to be made by 5. SH ADDAMS, Staff of the Son-sulate General, U.S.S.K., New York Sity. LANAMAS did not appear and his hotel reservation was cancelled.

MACHEV departed from Dos Leines, Lowa, on Lebruary Lo, Lad, at 11:50 F.M. Dubject has reservations on the Unicage, Rock Island Hallrand which was due to arrive in Chicage, Illinois, at the LaSalle Street at time at 7:25 L.M., Lebruary 17, 1946. He was scheduled to leave Chica o, Illinois, at 1:51 February 17, 1946, via Pennal Venia Railroad, arriving Lew York Chicago II-L. Avision was advised by teletyle and Furnished the int mation

1

to sort in . In the low York lity teletype to the Mes Meinas Liell Division, . " a tento dicormetly spot nimed the project's activities while in in the advise New York of the Conference of the Conference of the City. New York City was also divided of the law of the teletime. in latitude; and 1946, indicated as it had been ascertained that the subject's reservations of the Potel Fort Des Meines had been made by the Convenilar. Bar on of the Charber of Commerce of Les Moires, Iowa, ARTHIR MAYPON, secretary of the sulf Bureau was contacted and the following information was Carlines. The anvised that ir. Charles of Meredith Publishing Company in ten tribes, Jost, of a recently in New York City, had visited the office of the Jone Clibe General or the C.S.S.F. in New York City, and made arrangements for a court in the to appear at the national Farm Institute in Des Moines, Iowa, and address the Institute. YAK, TLLV was to accompany him as an interpreter. ir. Entitly a wised that the correspondence relative to the reservations of rooms at the Lotel rout les Mines was consicted by V. WAZANIEV, Acting Conf. sulate Scheril of the Teres. ... New York City, and Miss LEONA SAON of the Apriouditural Jom ittem of American Soviet Friendship in New York City. Information contained in the Bes Moines files reflected that C. F. this is subject of an Internal Security (R) case, and information contained in his case file in loated that RANSON was first reported as unusually interested in womennist ratters. Eurther information in this file reflects that RANSOV is t member of the Mational Pederation for Constitutional Liberties and is also a member of the lowe livit Liberties Union. The name of CHAMIES F. RAMSON, 4115 Welker, wes fulles, love, was also contained in a notebook which was taken by the Margo Dity Bolin Department from PCBLR1 aCOD, an avowed Communist from Chlain a Dity. The Distance distance writer for the Register and Tribune, a reraining In La Das William, and recitars at Alls coller Street, Des Moines, Iora. The Des II iles tiles also reflect that CALLS WALLANT is a report of Imprirum legits obstate, hd, Des Malter, Ima, at resides at 5310 Grand Avenue. William is correctly and treasurer of the life er Wybrid Doed Company, Dos Tollines, I was 1 70 33 2 , 2 ......

Description of TA TATATA continued)

Lair Straight, dark brown, with tendency to fall over forehead Complexion Medium.

Peculiarities Jewish-type face with low forehead, wearing dark plue overcoat, medium gray hat, and carrying small tan overcipht bag.

A clipping from the Des Voines Sunday Wegister and Tribine dated Pebruary 17, 1946, relative to the speech made by Fulky A. WALLACE, Secretary of Commerce, at the National Form Institute, and the speech made by AVM/OLT TAKCYLOV. This clipping also included a picture of the subject and HENRY WALLACE.

- 11. IN DOMESTICE OF CRIGIN -

101-0.00

A copy of this report is being furnished to the Chicago Rield Division for their information inasmuch as Subject ANATCLE YAHOVERV entered Des Moines from Chicago and departed Des Moines for Chicago en route to New York City.

COPOCORET

On February 15, 1946, the New York Office informed the Bureau by letter that the mail cover on Anatoli Yakovlev had been unproductive. However, it was believed that a discreet investigation, including spot check surveillances of Yakovlev's activities at that time was warranted,

to conduct such investigation.

100-35843-9

At the bottom of the page of this reference, written in pencil, was the following: "See subsequent Communications handled on the basis of the letter from the New York City, RE: Bureau Teletype 4/11/46."

TWC:mg



(b)(j)

and is not

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that of he heard ((2) The unknown individual reported by T-1 was Confidential Informant T-3, advised on Ţ(**5**) It had been previously reported, according to Confidential Informant T-3, that Harry Gold, a former Soviet espionage agent, identified Yakovlev as his Soviet superior in espionage activities from 1944 to 1946.

Information in this reference was obtained from to be disseminated outside the Bureau.

BAM:ddl

348

NY rpt. 5-3-51

Re:

(18, 1A)

2-16-46



In a memorandum of a Special Agent dated March 5, 1946, based upon an investigation conducted in the case entitled New (5) York City" it was developed that one Anatoli Yakovlev, clerk at the Soviet Consulate, New York City, was scheduled to arrive in Des Moines, lowa, on February 14, 1946; further,

was noted that Charles Ransom, an editorial writer for the 'Des Moines Register and Tribune' met Yakovlev at the train and was seen in his company at the National Farm Institute at the Hotel Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa, which was in session on February 15, and 16, 1946, and that Ransom escorted Yakovlev to the train when he departed at 11:30 p.m. on February 16, 1946. The other person who met Yakovlev with Ransom was James Wallace, son of Secretary of Commerce, Henry Wallace, and Secretary and Treasurer of the Pioneer Hybrid Seed Corn Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

The Agent, in his memorandum, indicated he contacted Mr. Arthur Brayton, Secretary of the Convention Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, Des Moines, Iowa. He also contacted Miss Electa Flick,' also of the Convention Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, who indicated she had attended one of the sessions of the National Farm Institute, and that an editorial writer from the 'Des Moines Register and Tribune', during a conventation with Yakovlev told him he was greatly interested in Russia and at the present time, was studying the Russian language.

An editorial appearing in the 'Des Moines Tribune' on February 19, 1946, entitled, 'You Can Hear Anything About Those Russians," was highly favorable to the Soviets. It was not known, but presumably it was written by Ransom. In commenting on a legend that Soviet officials in the United States had a rule against any of them ever opening their mouths in public, the editorial writer commented, after Yakovlev had made his speech at the Convention that he had asked Mr.



TODOFODE

Yakovlev about the rule at which time Yakovlev said there was not such a rule. The comment of the editorial writerswas, "So, lots of things people know about Soviet Russia aren't so." The whole tenor of the editorial was highly favorable toward the Soviets.

Des Moines rpt. 92 4-46 Re: 'Charles F. Ransom; IS - R.'' 100-346540-2 (31)

BAM:ddl



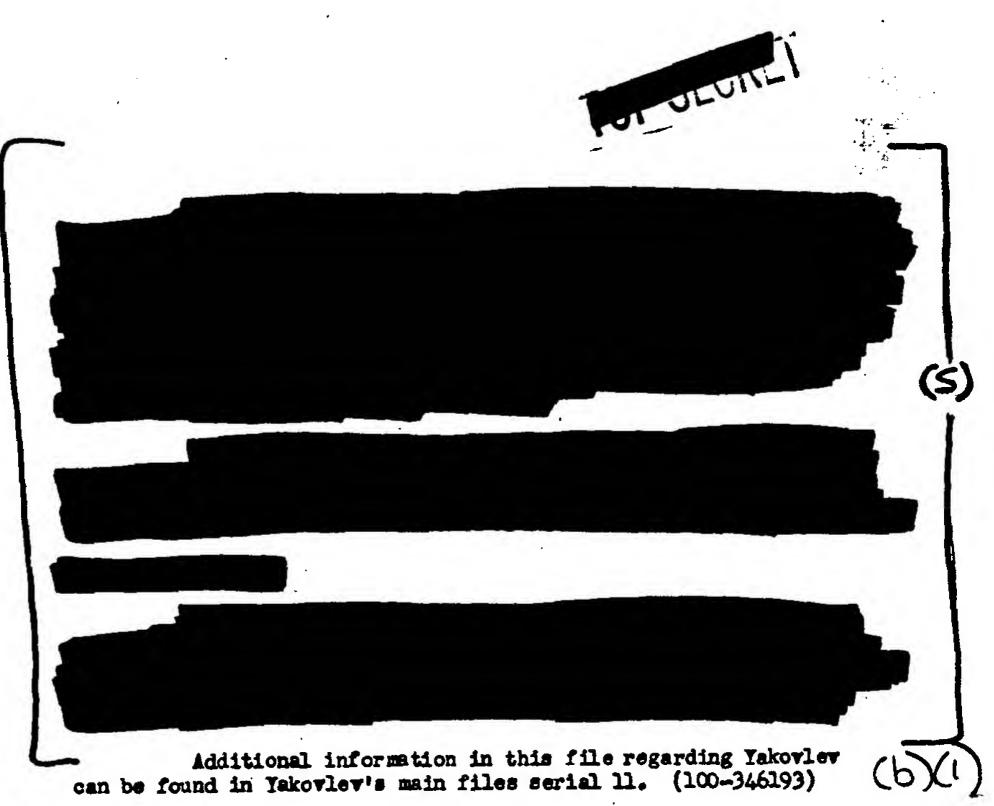


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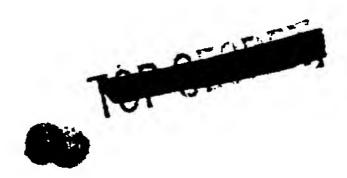
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New York report, 6-26-46
Re: "Sodac, New York City
Internal Security-R"
100-829-685
(28) (6)

TWC: bb



71/20 -6 19-5

TOD SEUNET

(5) (6)(1)

Washington Field Office letter to the Bureau dated February 15, 1952
Re: "Pavel Ivanovich Fedosimov Espionage-R"
100-345229-55
(33)

BM: bh





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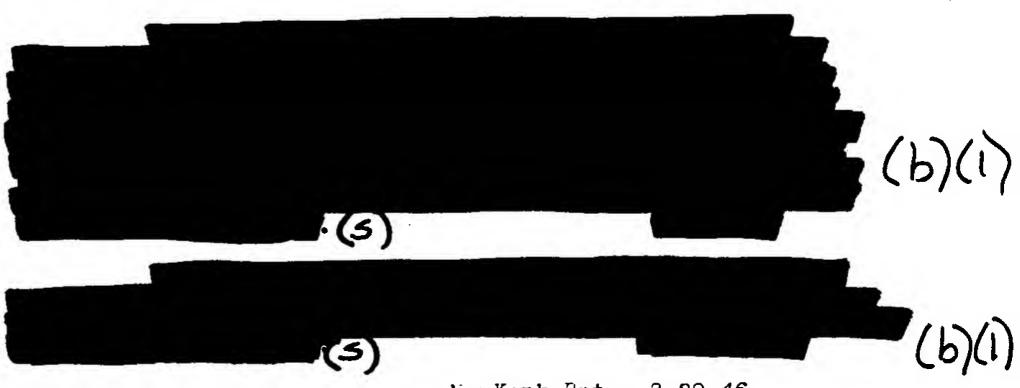
TWC:men

New York report, 7-31-46
Re: 'Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security - R:
100-829-734 (\$)
(30)
SI - $\square(s)$ (42)



4-30-46

# TOP EURET



NewYork Rpt., 8-29-46
Re: "Charles Recht;
Internal Security - R"
61-390-900
(52)

TWC: cmm

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XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX

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New York by a letter to the Eureau dated May 10,
1946, made reference to

(b)(i)

Additional information concerning the description and activities of Takovlev will be found in main file 100-346193-37

(S) (B) (I)

BAN: feh: cam

TAP

## TOSECRET

There was enclosed with letter from New York dated May

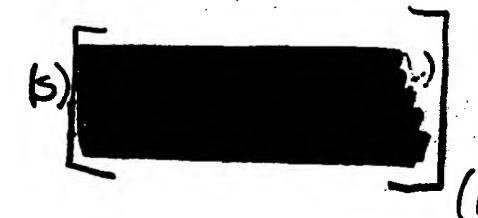
10, 1946,

(5)

(5)

(6)(1)

(Additional information in this reference can be found in main file 100-346193-24X.)



BAM:ddl

365 TOPCLURET



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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg. 366

~ 1.°

TOP SECRET

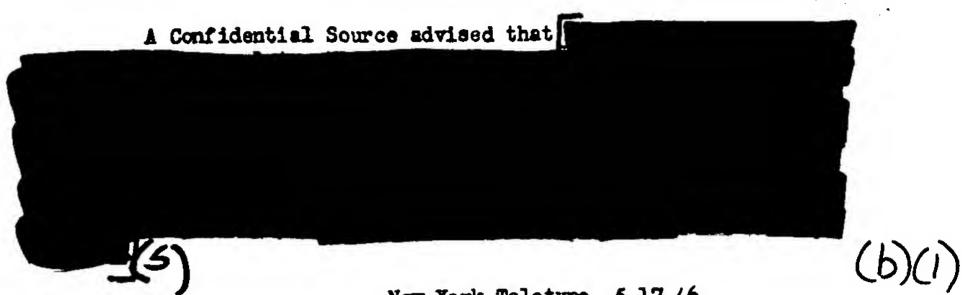
(s) (b)(i)

New York Rpt., 2-24-47
Re: "Amtorg Trading Corporation;
Internal Security - R"
61,5381-2690, encl. p. 72-75-76;
(58)'

TWC: cmm







New York Teletype, 5-17-46
Re: | "Sodac, New York City,
Internal Security-R";
100-829-651
(26)'

TWC:bh

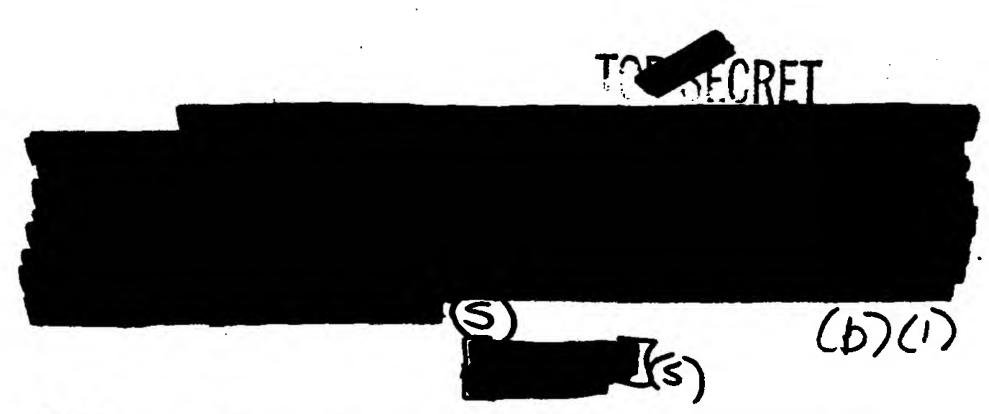
368 FOI JEUNET

By teletype dated May 20, 1946, the New York Office informed the Bureau that

RE: "Sodac, New York City, Internal Security-R" Security-R\* 100-829-653 (26)

TWC:njf



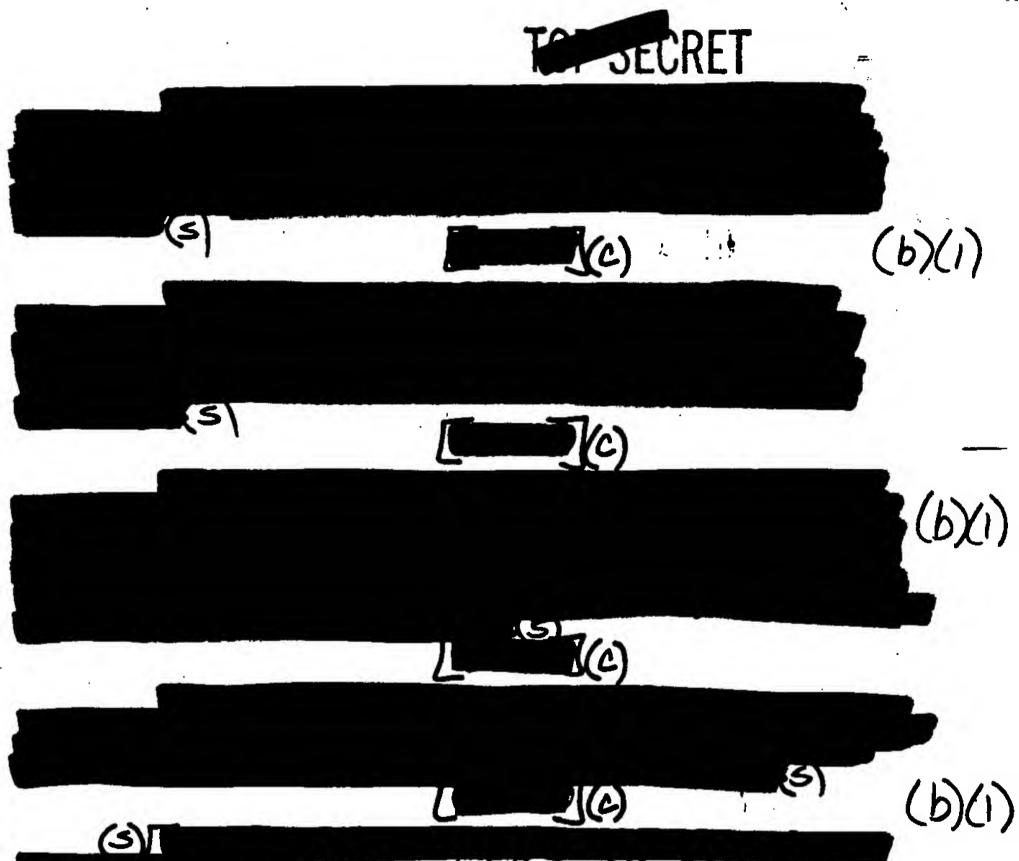


Correlator's Note: The above information in parenthisis Re:

(S)

TWC:bh:feh

TOP SECRET



stensibly a clerk in the New York Consulate, his exact duties

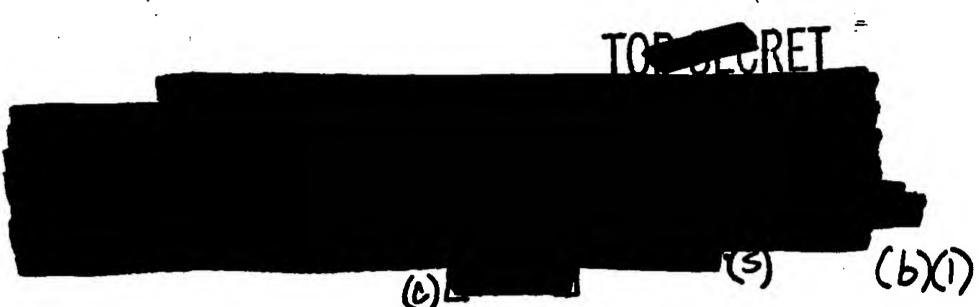
(No source given)

Information furnished by an informant revealed that Yakolev was suspected of being a representative of the former MIVD.

(T-3: Charles L. Montgomery, Superintendent, 27 East 30th Street, New York City) (reliability not known)







New York Report, 7-6-49
Res "Timefei Takolev Remizov,;
was.; Internal Security - R"
100-362932-2
(58)

BAN: feh: cmm Cmm

TOP JEURET.



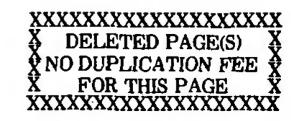


7_	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $100 - 346/93 - /34  \rho \text{cgs. } 373 - 379$



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J. 200



TOP SECRET

(\$) (\$)

New York Letter. 9-18-46

Pheodore G. Kirschner, 9-18-46.

**(**S)

380

SECO



Correlators note: Additional information in this serial can be found in Yakovlev's maile file serial 11. (100-346193-11) and 100-345101-5.

TWC:feh



A review of the information furnished by T-1 on (4)(1) (3) (b)(i) (b)(i) TOP JECRET.

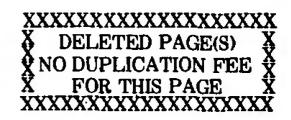


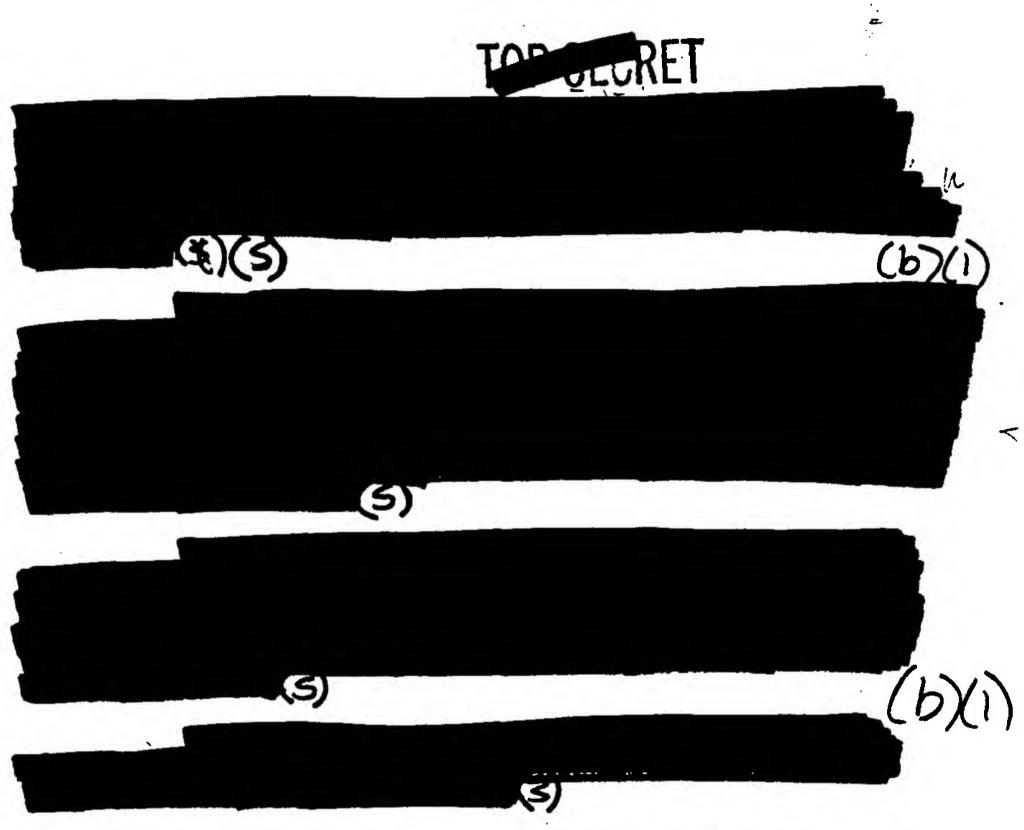


1	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg.383



- 12°





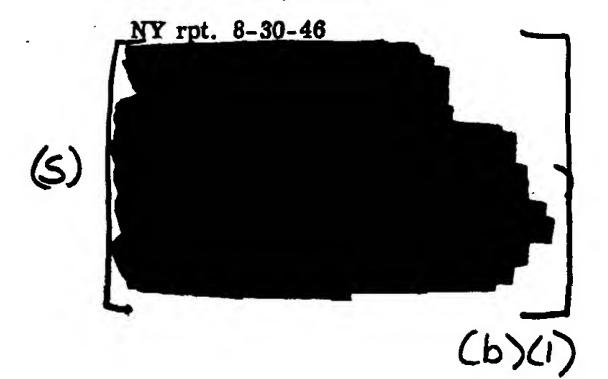
On February 13, 1946, Anatoli Yakovlev left New York City for Des Moines by train. He arrived in Des Moines on the following day and information in the New York files indicated that he attended the Eighth Annual Farm Institute at the Hotel Fort Des Moines on February 15 and 16, 1946.

(b)(1)

TOP OF UNE

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T-1: (b)(1)
(b)(7)(0)



BAM;ddl

TOP GEURET,

In connection with case captioned unknown subject,

was.,

a case was opened by the Washington

Field office in view of

which possibility was (b)

Jurther explained in this reference. (IS)

Reference was made to the report of Special Agent
Robert Lamphere, dated August 30, 1946, at New York, entitled
which set forth considerable information
concerning him.

Reference was also made to the report of Raymond
P. Wirth, dated November 4, 1950, at New York, entitled
"Unknown Subject, wa. I wherein on page 10 it reflected to that

(Correlator's note: It is believed that some of the information quoted in this reference is from and, therefore, should not be disseminated outstae of the Eureau).

SAC, Washington Field Office (b)(1)

letter December 16, 1950

Re: "Unknown Subject. was.,

Espionage=R"

(12)

BAM:nlb

636 TOP SEUNET

June 100

Reference was made to information pertaining to

An the report of Special Agent Zander in this matter dated May 17, 1946, at Washington, D. C.

Investigation conducted by the Washington Field Office

Investigation conducted by the Washington Field Office failed to reveal that

material found in the report on page 5 reflected that

Correlators Note: (There is no indication in the reference; as to the tie in between Silvermaster and Yakovlev.)

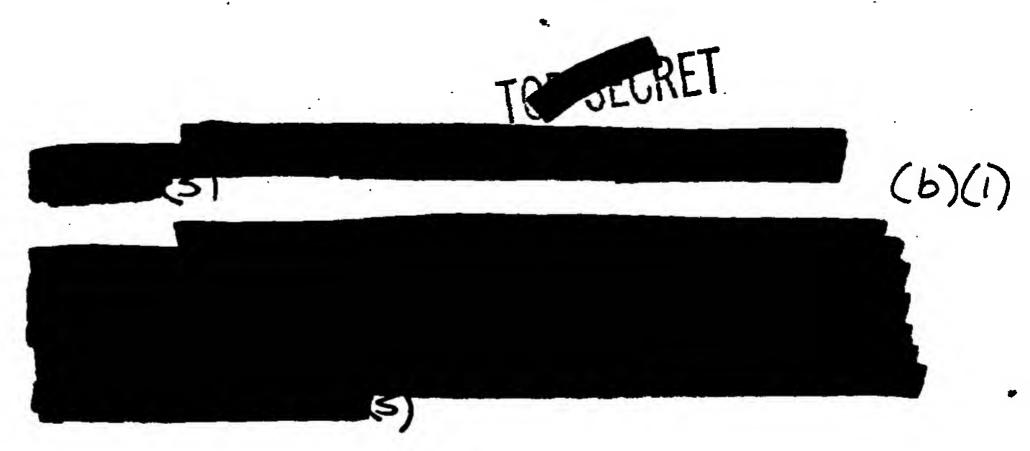
Washington Field Office Report August 1, 1946 Re: "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster was., et al, Espionage-R" 65-56402-1448 page 142 (41)

bam: jh

TOP SECRET



1	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pq.388



WFO rpt. 7-19-46
he: "Nathan Gregory
Silvermaster, was, et al;
Espionage - R."
65-56402-1447; p. 14
(34)
SI (34)

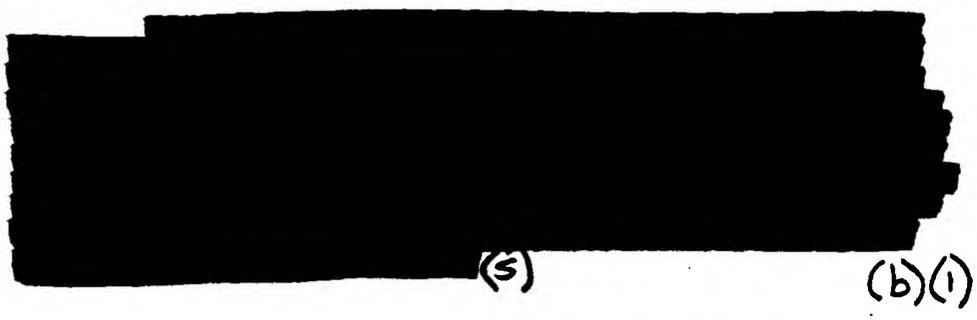
(b)(i)

(There was no indication in the reference as to the connection between 'akouleu and Silvermaster.)

BAM: ddl



A teletype from the Washington Field to the Bureau dated June 27, 1946, in the Gregory Case stated in part.



Washington Field Office Teletype June 27, 1946 Re: "Gregory Case" 65,56402-1272 (34)'

BAM: cdd





2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
T	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pq.391-312.



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7-26-6

TOP OF OF RET

A letter from the New York Field Office to the

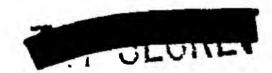
Bureau dated August B 1946 in reference to

(b)(i)

(s)

(s)

BAM : cmm







3_	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346/93 · /34 pg 394-396

XXXXXX XXXXXX XXXXXX



(S) NY rpt. 4-16-47
(b)(1)

(Additional information in this file re Yakovlev can be found in Yakovlev's main file serial 4)

TWC:ddl

TOP OF ODET



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	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
◩	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: $100-346193-134-\rho q.398$



محمد مر

#### TOP OF ONE

Reference was made to the Bureau's letter to New York dated July 3, 1946 in which it was requested that that Office take immediate steps to affect the

(b)(l)

SAC New York Letter 8-1-16 (b)(l)

SAC New York Letter 8-1-46 (b)(1)
Re: "Andrei Ivanovich Schevchenko;
Internal Security-R"
100-340996-244
(31)

Correlators Note: (There was no indication in the reference as to the tie-in between Yakovlev and Andrei Schevchenko)

BAM: bnr



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# TOP JECKET

Confidential Informant T-1 advised (no date given) to the effect that

T-1:

New York Report,
October 22, 1946
Re: "Dr. Robert
Lincoln Leslie, was;
Internal Security - R"
100-306388-8
(187)

BAM: jar

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TOP GEORET

8-10-56

#### TOP SEUNET

(6)

New York report

April 14, 1947

Re: "Anna Georgievna Thorp,
was; Anna Georgina Perrikropovna,
Mrs. Anna G. Thorp, Mrs. J. Oliver
Thorp, Mrs. J. O. Thorp; Joseph
Oliver Thorp, was; J. Oliver
Thorp, J. O. Thorp
Internal Security - R"
100-345458-13 page 2
(40)

BAM: pan

TOI JEUNET



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<u> </u>	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
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<b>\( \rightarrow \)</b>	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg. 402, 403.



<del></del>	Page(8) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100 - 346193 - 134 pq 404



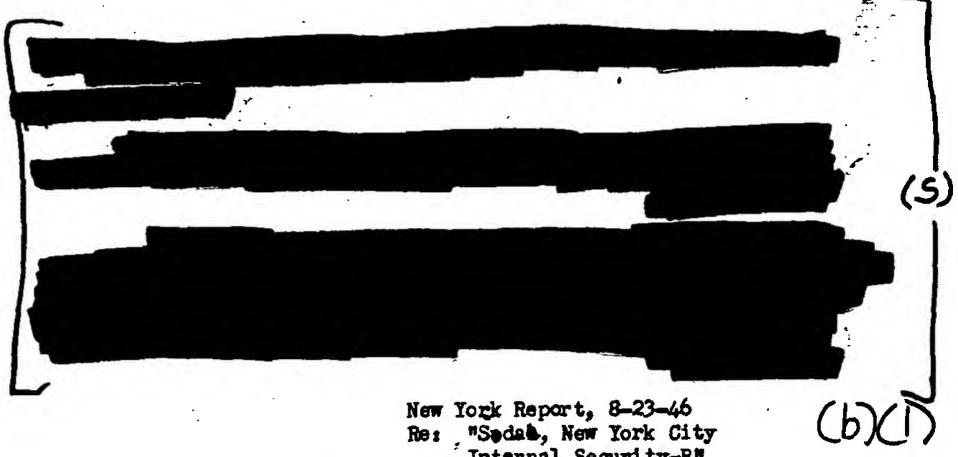




3_	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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*** <u>-</u>	Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg. 405-407.



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New York Report, 8-23-46
Re: "Sedat, New York City
Internal Security-R"
109-829-749
(40) (6)

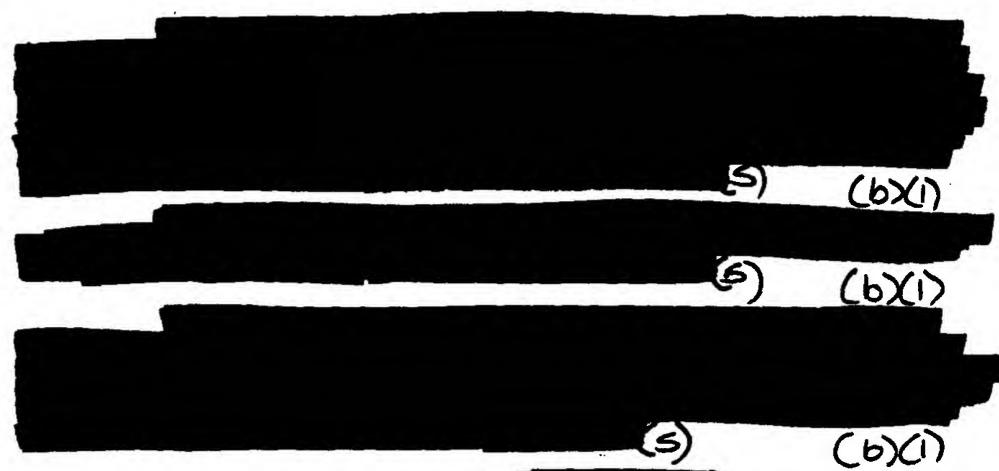
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TWC:bh



OF DEDITE

#### TOP OF ORET



T-8:

whose reliability is known to the Bureau,

New York Report

March 24, 1949

Re: "Dr. Jack M. Rowe, was,

Dr. J. M. Rowe, Dr. Marcev, Rowe,

Jacob M. Rosembaum;

Security Matter-C"

100-358949-7 enclosure page 7, 8, 10

(40)

BAM: jh

TOPOLONE



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	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg.410,411





(5) (bXI) (5) ·(S) (b)(i)

Washington report, 11-1-46 Re: "Anatoli Aleksandrovich

Ermolaev; IS - R." 100-345401-7 (18)

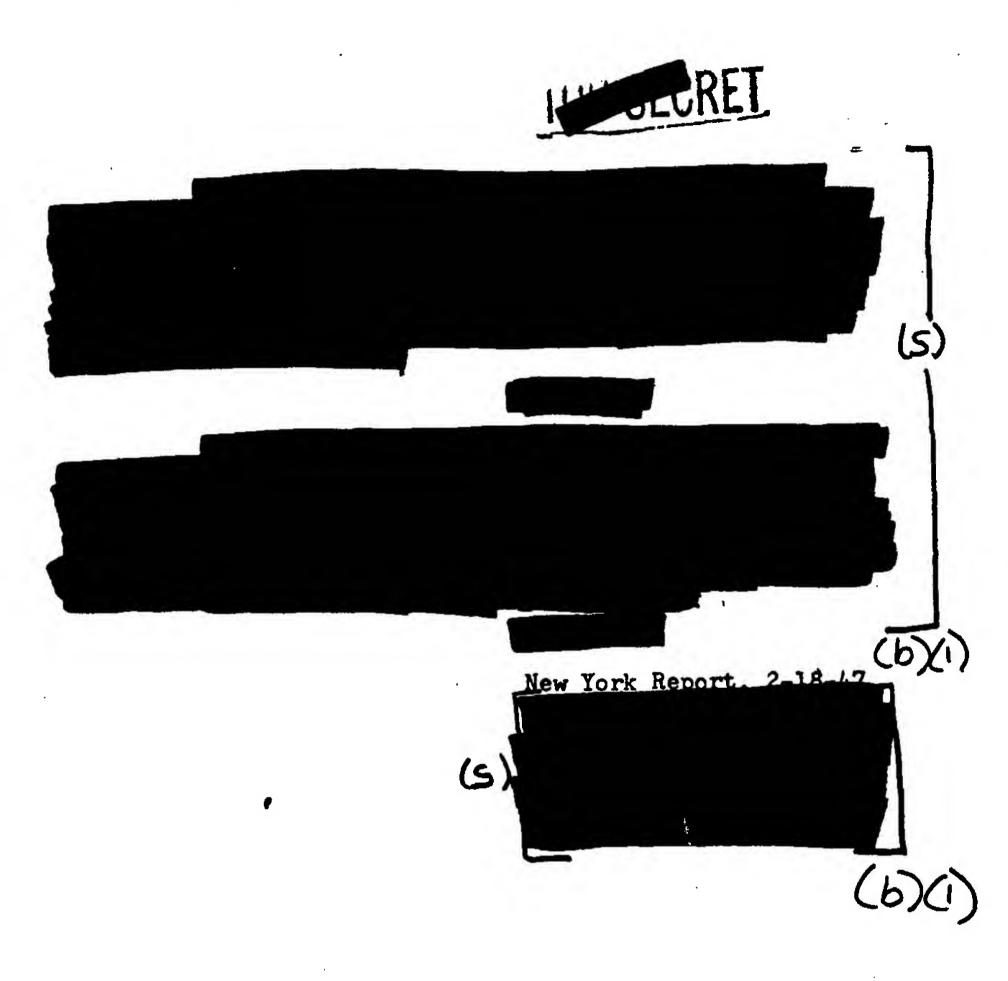
SI -(19)

(b)(i)

BAM: jch; grp

C

9-18-46



TWC:jar

TOP OLUME!

(6)(2)

JEUNE!

Comfidential Informant advised the New York Field
Division that General Karol Swierczewski was a principal speaker at the
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Fifth Annual Convention which was
held at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48th Street, New York City, on
September 21, 1946. The informant advised that Swierczewski sat on the
speakers platform with the Polish Consul General, Jan Gallicz, acting
Counsel Samise (ph.) of Yugoslavia and Vice-Counsel Anatole Yakoviev
of the Soviet Union, and the Counsellor Representative, Henry Forman
of Czechoslovakia. The informant stated that Swierczewski made a
triumphant entry into the clubhouse and spoke in Polish.

New York report, 10 -10-46 Re: "American Slav Congress; Internal Security - C" 100-56674-727, p. 82 (64) SI 100-346686-7 (64)'

TWC:men



OF OLUME

The Bureau received from the Bureau of Special = Service and Investigation of the New York Police Department, a memorandum relating to the convention of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, held September 21 and 22, 1946, at the Fraternal Club House, 110 West 48th Street, New York City.

This memorandum contained a verbatim account of addresses made by the different speakers at the convention, one of whom was a Burt Jackson (not identified), who noted the presence of Consular representatives, one of whom was the Soviet Vice Consul Anatole Yakovlev.

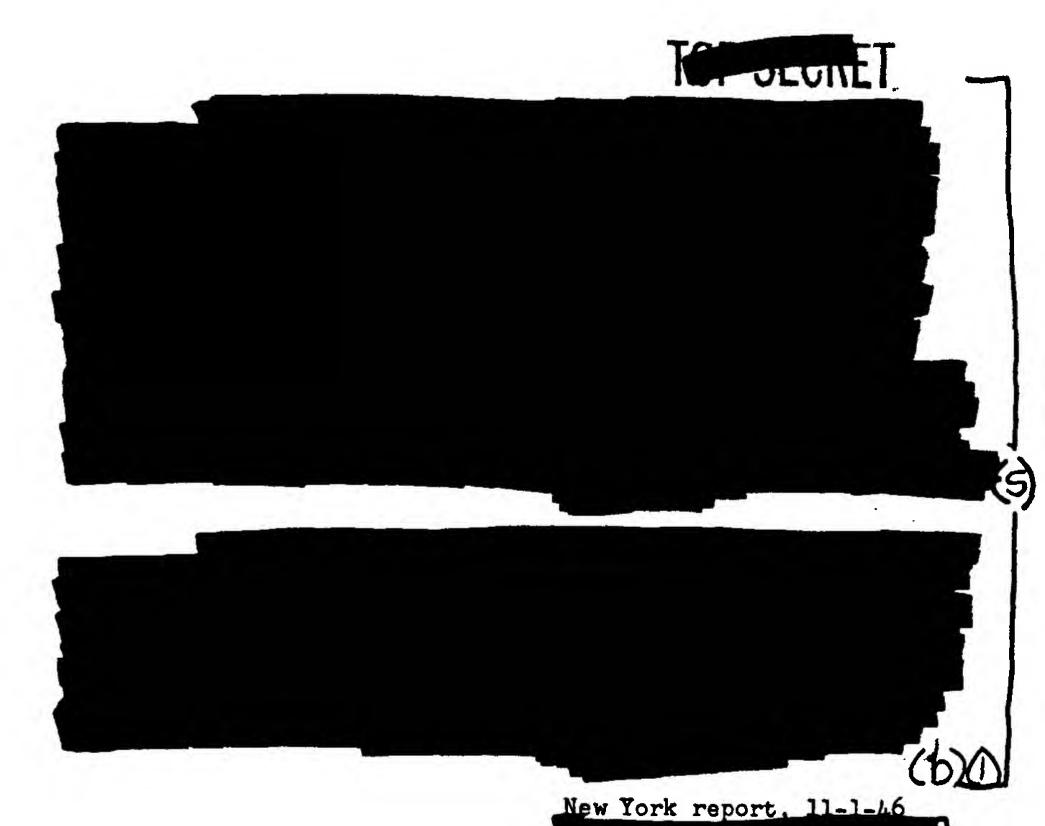
Memo from New York
10-23-46
Re: "Veterans of the Abraham
Lincoln Brigade,
Internal Security-C"
100-7060-330
(50)'
SI-100-7060-352 p 21 (ND-392)
(24)

TWC: jh

SI - 62-88217-21 p. 944 (Vohn J. Huber, 9-8-49 Hearings before Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization of Committee on Judiciary U.S. Senate") (49)

(5)

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TWC:jlc

TOP COMET

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OF OLONE

It was noted in this report that the information on Yakovlev had been verified by investigation.

(Page 2)

Additional information contained in this reference is the same information appearing in 100-345101-7 previously dictated in this summary.

New York report, 10-3-46 Re: "Sodac, New York City; IS - R." 100-829-786 (6)

TWC:jlc;grp

grp

TOP GEORET

(PXY) (4) (T-1: B (P)(I)

Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev was identified by Harry Gold, convicted Soviet Espionage Agent, as an individual known to Gold by the name of John. Gold further indicated he turned over to Yakovlev, information and material in 1944 and 1945,



which Gold had received from Dr. Klaus Fuchs. A photograph of Schultz was exhibited to Harry Gold by Special Agent T. Scott Miller and Robert E. Brennan on June 5, 1950, however, Gold was unable to identify the picture of Schultz nor was he able to recall any one by that name as having been involved in any espionage activities for the Soviet Union.

(T-7: report of SA Malcolm P. Carr dated 9-11-50 at Washington, D.C. in the case entitled "Marion Miachislay Schultz)

Philadelphia report
June 11, 1951
Re: "Georgi Petrovich
Pokrovsky Pocase;
Espionage - R."
65-59658-141
(16, 55)
|A;
SI = 100-360546-16
(2) (113)
SI = 100-360546-69 encl. p. 15
(1A) (107)

BAM:mlb

10-9-7-

OF OFOILT

On October 9, 1946, the "Washington Post" carried an article entitled "Slav Congress Group Asked To Register". This article stated that the Justice Department had asked seventeen Europeans who attended a recent Third American Slav Congress to register as agents of a foreign power. A spokesman said the request had been forwarded to three Bulgarians, one Czech, two, Poles, six Russians and five Ukrainians.

The Congress was held in New York City, September 22, 1946. The spokesman refused to identify the men or to comment further.

In New York, Vice Counsel, Anatol Yakovlev of the Soviet Consulate General said the six Russians and five Ukrainians had acknowledged receipt of the Justice Department request and added "But they have not registered."

Yakovlev said the Justice Department requests were received last week by the delegates to the Slav Congress and that the matter was turned over to the Soviet Embassy in Washington.

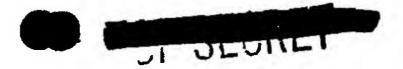
There, Yakovlev said, the Soviet Embassy had made representations to the Justice Department through the State Department on behalf of the eleven delegates. He did not explain the nature of the representations.

Yakovlev identified the six Russians and five Ukrainians, while the Polish Consulate General's Office, the Czechoslovakian Consulate General's Office and the Slav Congress Headquarters made public the names of the other six.

100-56674-A

TWC:men

S. H. W. C. Sanda . J. Sanda .





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	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg. 424

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#### TOP OF STREET

The New York "Daily News" in its edition for October 11, 1946, set forth information under the heading "Eleven Red Agents to Leave US" reflecting that the eleven Soviet citizens who attended the American Slav Congress would return home as soon as travel arrangements could be made. The information was quoted as having been received from Anatol Yakovlev, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York City, who stated that the Soviet government did not wish the eleven to register as agents and ordered them home.

New York report, 2-13-47
Re: "American Slav Congress;
Internal Security - C"
100-56674-897X, p. 57
(46)
SI,100-56674-873, p. 7
(46)
(Washington "Post", 10-11-46)



TWC:men

10-16-1946

TO SEUKE!

New York Report 10-16-46

Re: "Pavel Ivanovich Fedosimov;
IS-R"
100-345229-2
(15)"

423 FOI JEUNET

BAM: Joh Ach

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(S)
(S)
(b)(i)

Correlator's note: (It was noted in this report that Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, Vice-Consul.)

per file #100-345101-7, in a letter from New York dated December 2, 1946.)

T-11 [(C)

Confidential Informant T-2 advised (no date given)

1(0)

that

T-2: Alexander T. Boguslev (b)() of the New York Field Division.

-(C)

(3)

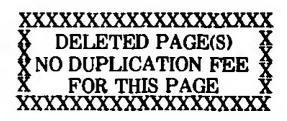
(b)(1)

(3)



5_	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	For your information:
4	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193-134 pg. 425-429





#### TOD CEODET

J.(S)

New York Report
November 28, 1946
Re: "Lan Adomian,
was; John Jacob
Weinroth, Jacob
Weinroth; Internal
Security - R."
100-345101-5 Encl. pg 6,
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,
17,
(6)(5)

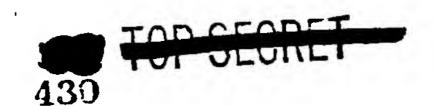
(b)(1

Correlator's note: (Cover letter of this report stated as follows "The information set forth in this report, accredited to Confidential Informant whose identity was known (C) to the Bureau, was further protected by the use of the temporary symbol T-1. however

It is therefore suggested that extreme caution be used in disseminating information contained in this report.)

BAM:mlb

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(5)
WFO Report, 10-23-46 (b)(1)
(5)

TWC: jar

TOD CECRET

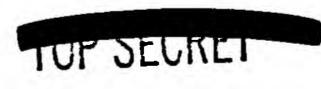
On September 29, 1950, Lan Adomian, who was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Co. was interviewed by Special Agents Raymond P. Wirth and James P. Lee. At that time, Adomian advised that he knew Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev and that he knew Yakovlev was the vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate, New York City. He stated that he first met Yakovlev sometime in 1944 or 1945, at which time he had gone to the Soviet Consulate in an attempt to obtain a visa to visit Russia. He advised that at the Consulate he was referred to Yakovlev. He stated that he recontacted Yakovlev on five or six occasions, to determine the possibility of obtaining a visa to visit Russia which he was unsuccessful in obtaining. Adomian advised that he thought that the last time he had seen Takovlev was in 1947 or 1948, but when it was called to his attention that Yakovlev departed from the United States in December of 1946, he stated that he must have last seen Yakovlev in 1946. He advised that he had seen Yakovlev in Washington, D.C. on one occasion when he had attended a reception at the Russian Embassy, which reception was given in honor of two opera singers. He stated that he had not traveled either way with Yakovlev, but had seen him at the party. He also stated that since the departure of Yakovlev he had had no contact or correspondence with him.

Adomian stated that he had lunch with Yakovlev in restaurants near the Consulate on about half of the occasions in which he saw Yakovlev. He described Yakovlev as a studious, quiet person who played chess and had also played an instrument in a village orchestra in Russia. Adomian said that he was never requested by Yakovlev to perform any activities for him. He stated that he was never requested to deliver any message, written or oral, to any other person by Yakovlev, nor did he ever ask him to affect any introduction to any other member of the Consulate staff.

Adomian also advised that he had met Pavel Fedosimov at the Russian Consulate and that he had also met Zot Tchepornykh (not further identified). He said that his contacts with these two men were mainly in conjunction with Yakovlev and in conjunction with his efforts to obtain a visa.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised (no date given) that

(6)0)





#### TOP OF ODET

(b)(i)

Confidential Informant 7-2, advised that on April 8, 1946, Lan Adomian had lunch with Anatoli Antonovich Yakovleve

Confidential Informent T-3, advised that on May 10, 1946, Adomian had lunch with Anatoli Yakovleve

Confidential Informant 7-4, advised that on May 25, 1946, Adomian had lunch with Anatoli Yakovlev.

Confidential Informant T-7, advised that on September 16, 1946, Adomian had lunch with Anatoli Entonewich Yakovlev.

It was noted that during the trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and Morton Sobell on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, which trial was held in the Southern District of New York in March of 1951, Adomian testified as a Government Witness. During the course of the trial it became necessary to identify a photograph of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, who was the superior of Harry Gold in Gold's espionage work. Adomian identified this photograph of Yakovlev as being a man that he had known to be Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, Soviet vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate, New York Citye

T-1: (C) (b)()
T-2: I surveyllance conducted by Special Agents Theodore G. Kirschner and J. F. Walone

T-3: A Surveillance conducted by Special Agents Theodore G. Kirschner, J. F. Malone and Robert J. Wirth

T-4: A surveillance conducted by Special Agents Raymond J. Wirth and Robert P. Wirth

7-7: A surveillance conducted by Special Agent George R. Maset

433

THE DEUTY

Her fore Report July 9, 1951

Re: "Ian Adomian, was.:

John Jacob Weinroth, Jacob

Weinroth;

Internal Security - Re

100-345101-44 p. 3, 4, 6, 7,

8, 21,

(2)

BAM:mab

N

404 TENT SECRET

1000.1946

CIA Info referred

(3) CIA Info

(3) referred

(4) (187)

TWC:bh

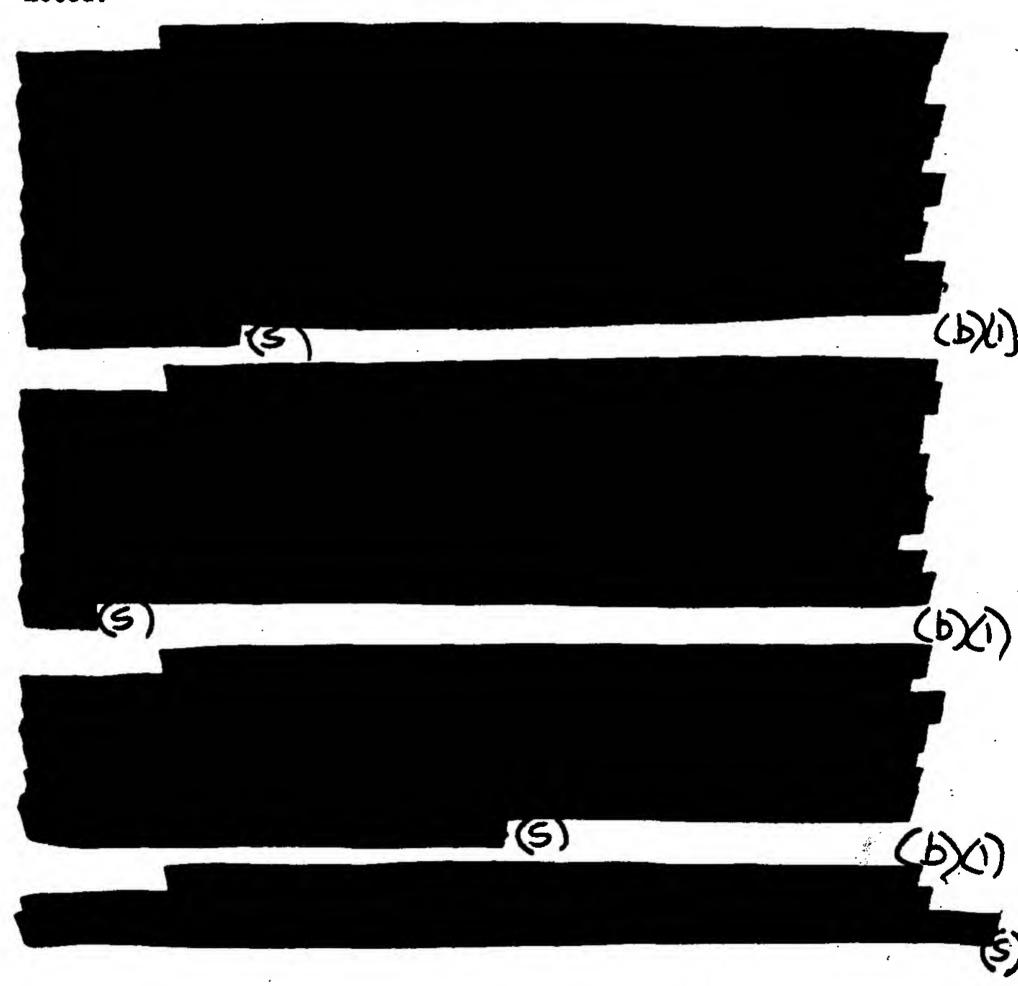
TOP OF ORET

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#### TAD OF ADET

The following information was furnished by Confidential Informant T-1, with such exceptions as will be noted.



436 TOT SEUNET

(3) (5) (3) (3) (5) (3) (b)(1) T-1: (C)
New York report, 9-12-47
Re: "Lan Adomian, was.;
IS - R."
100-345101-9 pages 2, 3, 4, 5
(22) BAM: JH; grp/

DOFODE S) (b)(i

Additional information contained in this reference is the same information appearing in 100-345101-7 previously dictated in this summary.

ed the (b)(i) New York letter. 12-6-46

TWC:jle;grp





2	Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.
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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346/93-134 pg. 439, 440

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TOD OF ODE

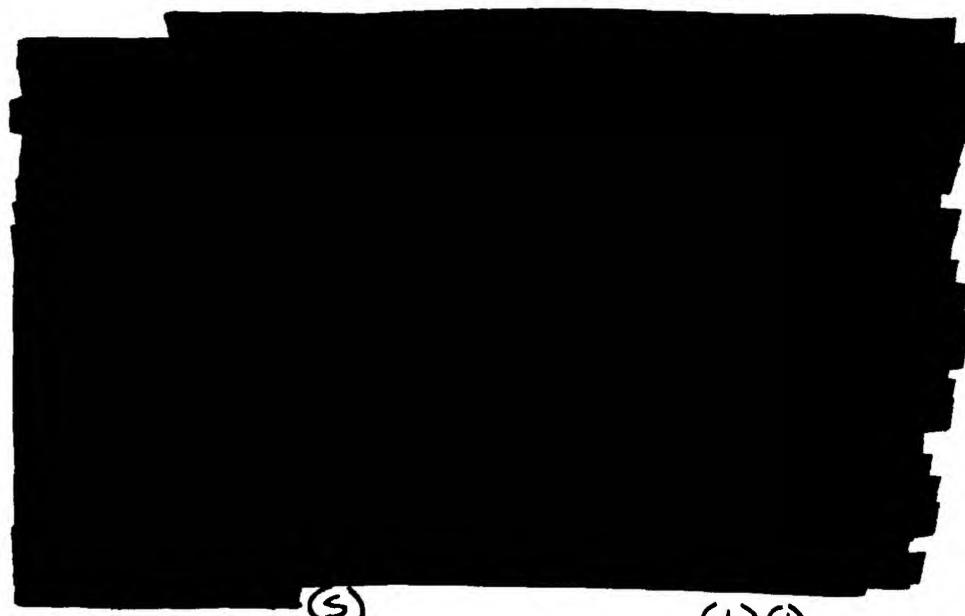
On November 21, 1946, the New York Field Office informed the Bureau of the shooting of a Ukrainian United Nations Delegate, Gregory Stadnik.

reported Stadnik had fractured right femur and had one transfusion and that Commissioner Wallander had taken personal charge of investigating the shooting and, with other high police officials, had visited Stadnik.

New York teletype, 11-21-46
Re: "United Nations Organization;
IS - R."
62-77787-1708
(31)

TWC:fjh;grp

#### TOP OF ORET



New York coded teletype, 11-26-46
Re: "United Nations Organization;
IS - R."
62-77787-1796
(24)

TWC:fjh;grp

442 COLOREDET



#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).  5-12+ e Dept.
 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):
For your information:
The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100-346193 -134 pq. 444



A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated March 15, 1951, stated that at 12:05 p.m. Assistant United States Attorney Lane commenced direct examination of Hamy Gold. Information given by Gold stated in part below.

Gold met Yakovlev in March 1944 in New York City. At that time Gold conversed with Yakovlev and as a result of the conversation, he continued in espionage work for the Soviet Union with Yakovlev as the Espionage Superior. He identified Yakovlev from a photograph which was placed in evidence. He worked with Yakovlev from March 1944 to late December 1946 and he knew Yakovlev only as "John."

Second 130/6

In the middle of June 1944, Gold met Dr. Klaus Fuchs in Woodside, Queens. As a result, Harry Gold wrote a report and turned it over to Yakovlev about a week or so later somewhere in New York. At that time Yakovlev, was informed by "old that the next time Gold met Fuchs, Fuchs would give Gold information relating to the application of nuclear fission to the production of military weapons. He told Takovlev when his next meeting with Fuchs would occur. In late June, 1944, Gold met Fuchs at Borough Hall, Brooklyn but had no conversation with him. As a result of the meeting, Gold a few minutes later turned over to Yakovlev a package of papers. In the middle of July, 1944, Gold met Fuchs at about 96th Street in Central Park West. As a result of the conversation he had with Fuchs, Gold turned over to Yakovlev about a week or two later in New York Gity a report Gold had written. Gold also told Yakovlev that Fuchs had given further information regarding the work of a Joint American and British Project to produce an Atom Bomb in New York City. Subsequently Gold had a regularly schedule series of meetings with Yakovlev who told him how to continue his activities with Fuchs. Gold testified that in connection with his work with Yakovlev he had the duty of obtaining information from a number of sources in America and to give the information to Yakovlev.

> New York teletype March 15, 1951 RE: "Julius Rosenberg, Espionage - R" 65,58236-853. (50) (55)

BAM:mg

TOT DECREE

Harry Gold, during the course of the Philadelphia Field Office on October 7, 1950, furnished supplemental information concerning his espionage activities.

Beginning in 1935 with his initial Soviet espionage superior Paul Smith, up to and including his Soviet superior, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, Gold received expense money from all of his superiors.

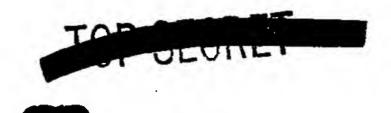
In early 1944, Gold was turned over to a Soviet superior known to him as "John". "Gold had subsequently identified "John" an Anatoli A. Yakovlev." Yakovlev was Gold's established Soviet superior from early 1944 until December of 1946. During the period that Gold dealt with Yakovlev, he received approximately \$750 to \$1,000 for expenses.

In connection with the sums of money Gold advised he received Communist aid, he furnished all of his contacts receipts which procedure of furnishing receipts began with his initial Soviet superior, Paul Smith. Gold said that Smith suggested he sign another name than his own to the receipts, but to continue using the same name whenever he signed receipts. The name that Gold signed on all receipts was Cohen.

The amount that Gold received from Semenov (one of his Soviet superiors) and Yakovlev more nearly covered his expenses, than did the sums he received from their predecessors.

Philadelphia Peport August 11, 1950 Pe: "Harry Gold; Wa ., Cohan Es ionage-R" 65-57449-627 (11) (108)

BAM: jh



#### TO UEUN E

Harry Gold made a statement to Myles J. Lane, Chief Assistant, U.S. Attorney, Southern District of New York, August 1, 1950.

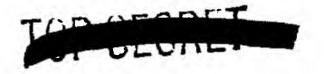
Gold stated that an unknown Russian came to his home in early October or late September, 1949. He introduced himself to Gold by showing him a torn piece of paper which had on it the words "Paull Street," in Gold's handwriting. Gold at one time had a matching piece of paper which he stated had been given to him by a man known to him only as "John", whom Gold has since identified as Anatole Antonovich Yakovlev.

Gold was shown a picture which had the date August 1, 1950, and asked if that was a picture of Yakovlev to which Gold replied it was. Gold stated that the piece of paper mentioned above was exchanged between Yakovlev and himself sometime in 1945.

Gold was asked how he happened to meet Yakovlev and he stated that he had been introduced to Gold in very early 1944 by a man who was a Russian Agent known only to Gold as "Sam." Gold has since identified "Sam" as Semen Semenoff.

Gold stated that the meeting between himself and Yakovlev took place in Manhattan somewhere above 34th Street between 42nd and 34th on 8th Avenue. In connection with Gold's seeing Greenglass in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Gold stated that instructions to see Greenglass were given to him by a man whom he knew as "John" and who he since has identified as Anatoli Yakovlev. Gold stated that the instructions were given to him by Yakovlev, at a bar near Third Avenue near 42nd Street on the last Saturday in May, 1945. Gold stated he went to see "John" so that he might verify that he was going to see Klaus Fuchs in Santa Fe. At the time of the above meeting, "John" told Gold there existed in Albuquerque a man who was employed in the Atomic Energy Project. Gold stated that Yakovlev told him after he had seen Dr. Fuchs he should return to Albuquerque and visit the man. The instructions given to Gold were further set out in this reference.

Upon Gold's return from Albuquerque he contacted Yakovlev by a pre-arranged agreement at a place near the point where Brooklyn runs into Queens, somewhere in the neighborhood of Metropolitan Avenue. The meeting between Gold and Yakovlev was set out in more complete detail in this reference.





The next meeting between Gold and Yakovlev was in July of 1945 in New York, which Gold believed was in Queens and may have been at the end of the Flushing line. This meeting was set out in full in this reference.

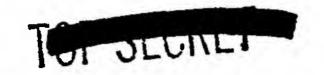
Gold was asked if he waw Yakovlev in November. He stated he may have met Yakovlev in December of 1945, and that was the last time he believed he saw Yakovlev until in either December of 1945 or January of 1946, and that was the last time he saw him until December 26, 1946. This meeting was again at the bar on Third Avenue near 42nd Street. The arrangements made to meet Yakovlev were set out in full in this reference.

In Harry Gold's statement on August 1, 1950, he stated he never knew Julius Rosenberg but believed a man who closely resembled Rosenberg passed him in February of 1950, at the 90th Street Elmhurst Station of the Flushing elevated line.

Additional information found in this reference will be given in 65-58236-204, dictated elsewhere in this memorandum.

New York report, 8-7-50 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R." 65-58236-328 (47) (124)

BAM: jch;grp





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	For your information:
	The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  100 - 346/93 - 134 pg. 449

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#### TOP SEUKET

(5)
(b)(1)
(b)(1)

New York Report, 1-10-47
Re: "Charles Recht;
IS - R"
61-390-921, p.p. 17, 18, 21;
(52)
SI 100-56674-712
(73)
SI 100-56674-727 p. 88.
(73)

TWC:feh

TAD CEADET

TOT DEUNET

(Instant investigation refers to

( ) E

(3)

(page 2)

(3)

(page 39)

New York report, 12-5-46 (b)()
(5)

TWC:njf

TUT DEUTIET

12-9-46

FOI SEURE

(3)

New York report, 7-16-47

(b)(i) (5)

TWC:pan;grp

TOP GEONE

12.23.06

#### TOD SECTION

On December 23, 1946, the "Washington Post" contained an article entitled, "Russian Writer Derides US After Three Month Tour of Country." "Moscow, December 26, (AD) - Andrei Malyshko who recently returned to Kiev after a three month tour of the United States and Canada, charged in an article in 'Ukrainian Pravda' that the US Department of Justice forbade his group to appear before a Ukrainian organization in Detroit and 'requested that we leave America immediately'".

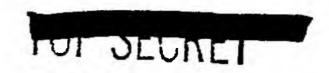
Anatol Yakovlev, Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate General in New York, said on October 10th that eleven USSR citizens including Malyshko, were among the 17 delegates to the Third American-Slav Congress in New York, ordered home rather than comply with a Justice Department order for them to register as agents of a Foreign Power.

Malyshko, a young poet, said his group was invited to speak in Detroit after having appeared in New York, Chicago, and elsewhere.

He further charged that 'Progressive' Ukrainian newspapers in the United States, as well as the New York Russian language daily 'Russki Golos', were 'terrorized' declaring that editors and contributors to these papershad been arrested and fined. Commenting on other aspects of American life, Malyshko said he would like to say a word in behalf of the 'disinherited Indians who live on patches of land, receive five dollars a year in State aid, and are dying out from tuberculosis and physical exhaustion.' He also said that American Negroes work chiefly as Pullman porters and players in Jazz orchestras."

64-175-240-A (46) SI - 100-56674-857 (Clipping from The Toronto Globe and Mail 12-23-46) (46)

TWC: cdd; grp



#### TODOCODET

Harry Gold on May 22, 1950, admitted that he transmitted A-Bomb information to the Soviets. Gold had entered a plea of guilty to violating Sub Section A, Section 32, Title 50, United States Court.

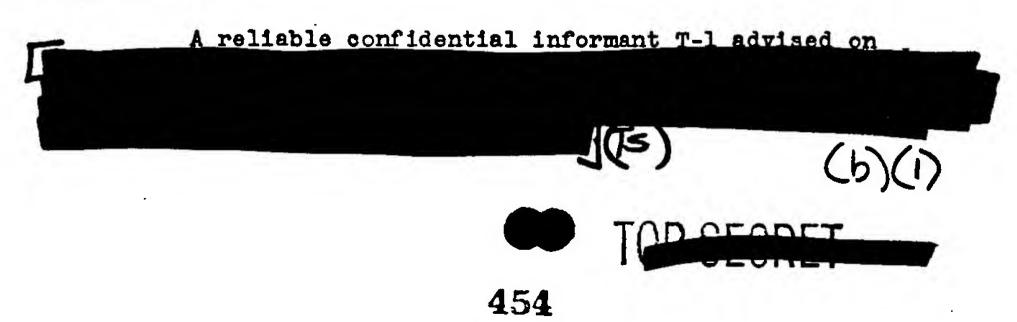
Harry Gold on 8-14-50, advised that on the occasion of his last contact with "John" on December 26, 1946, he also met another Russian Agent.

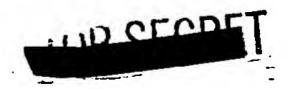
On the evening of December 26, 1946, Gold stated that he went to a pre-arranged meeting in the lounge of the Earle Theater in New York City. While in this lounge, Gold was approached by a person unknown to him. This man had in his possession a torn slip of paper, which Gold had given to "John" sometime between June and September, 1945, with the understanding this paper would be used for identification of an alternate Soviet contact in the event "John" could not meet with Gold. This paper was described by Gold as approximately 2" by 3" in size. It was a bill from the Arthur H. Thomas Company in Philadelphia, for a particular purchase Gold had made.

This person, who Gold felt sure was a Russian, came out of the men's room and walked directly to Gold. The unknown Russian showed Gold a portion of this bill, saying in broken English - "You, Harry you have material from the doctor." Gold answered in the negative. Thereupon Gold was told by this unknown Russian to go to the 3rd Avenue Bar and meet "John."

The use of the word, "Doctor," by the unknown Russian, signified to Gold that he was talking about Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs, the British Atom Scientist convicted of espionage.

"John" has been identified by Gold as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev.





On October 18, 1950, Harry Gold was shown a photograph of Pavel Fedosimov. At that time, he said he was absolutely certain that the photograph was the picture of the unknown Russian who met with him on December 26, 1946, at the Barle Theater. In connection with the identification, Gold executed a signed statement.

The statement will be given below in part.

"On October 18, 1950, I was shown a photograph of an individual whose name is Pavel Ivanovich Fedosimov. I am completely certain he is the person who contacted me in the upstairs lounge of the Earle Theater in the Bronx (very close to the Yankee Stadium). This contact was made about 8:00 P.M. on the evening of December 26, 1946.

Earlier that evening about 5:30 P.M., I had received a telephone call at my place of employment, The Elmhurst Laboratories of A. Brothman and Associates. The man who called me identified himself as "John". I readily recognized his voice as that of "John," the Soviet Agent with whom I had steadily engaged in espionage on Atomic energy from March of 1944 till late January or the early part of February, 1946. "John" asked me to come to the rendezvous at the Earle Theater at the designated time that very evening.

In the early part of the same month, I had received in the mail an envelope containing merely two tickets to a sporting event at the Madison Square Garden, New York City. This was a pre-arranged code to inform me that a meeting with "John" was scheduled for 8:30 or 9:00 P.M. (but at a specific odd minute) at the Broadway Station of the Astoria elevated line in New York City. However, the envelope had been improperly addressed and I received it fully a week late at my Philadelphia home. I was therefore unable to keep the appointment with "John."

On December 26, 1946, I went to the Earle Theater well in advance of the designated time. At one minute before 8:00 P.M., I ascended to the upstairs lounge of the movie house. There I was accosted by the man I had positively identified as Pavel Ivanovich Fedosimov.

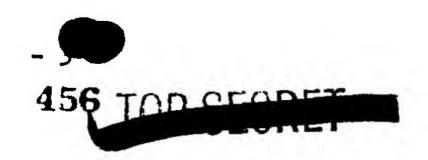


Upon noticing my astonishment, as I expected "John," this contact said "I am Paul" pronouncing it as though it were "Powl." Thereupon he produced an irregularly torn piece of paper, in actuality part of a letterhead from an invoice from a Arthur H. Thomas Company, a Philadelphia laboratory supply house. On the back of this paper, and in my handwriting, was the phrase-"Aul Street" of which I had the matching piece. The matching piece had on it the words "directions to P-." The tear separated the two sections, which, when brought together, said "directions to Paul Street." I immediately recognized this as our means of verifying each others identity. This means of identification by an alternate Soviet agent had been agreed upon by "John" in August, 1945. This agreement was reached at a Seafood Restaurant Bar on the afore-mentioned corner of the Broadway Stop of the Astoria elevated.

Fedosimov, immediately after presenting his identification, followed by saying, "you have papers from the Doctor," I replied in the negative and a savage look of disappointment came over the features of this man. The "Doctor" was the code name used by "John" and me for Dr. Klaus Fuchs. Fedosimov then instructed me in halting English to proceed to the Southwest corner of 34th Street and 8th Avenue, but "outside of the bar," where I was to meet "John" in an hour.

The whole meeting with Fedosimov took not more than a minute, possibly less. This is the only contact that I have had with Fedosimov. I have never seen him since this meeting.

I did keep the meeting with "John" that has just been mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. "John" I have previously identified as Anatoli A. Yakovlev.



#### TOP DEORET

In addition to the foregoing information given, concerning my contact in the Earle Theater on December 26, 1946, I have placed my name, the date and the place on the back of the photograph I identified as this contact of mine."

T-1: New York letter, 10-11-50 bearing the caption. "Unknown subject, wa., Espionage - R."

This letter was given a symbol as the Philadelphia Office is not aware of the original source of the information contained in the New York letter.

Philadelphia report, 11-9-50 Re: "Pavel Ivanovich Fedosimov; Espionage - R."

100-345229-18

(7) (169) (19)

SI - 100-345229-16X
(19)

BAM: nec;grp

Confidential Informant T-1 advised the Bureau (no date given) of J(B) (b)(i) US) <u>(6)(1)</u> Confidential Informant T-1 also stated that (3) Confidential Informant T-1 advised that (K) (TE (5) (b)(1) TAD CECDET

New York Report, November 15, 1950
Re: "Unknown Subject, was Espionage - R"

INFORMATION IN THIS FILE WAS GIVEN BY NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED OUTSIDE THE BUREAU.

BAM: feh

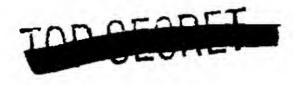


#### TOD CEODE

A teletype from the New York Office dated March 15, 1951, to the Bureau in the case of Julius Rosenberg gave a summary of the trial, afternoon session of March 15, 1951. At that session Gold continued in his direct testimony. Gold's testimony is being given in parts below.

Gold continued to testify as to his modus operandi in connection with Yakovlev. Gold said that his sources in America could not identify him by name and he did not know Yakovlev's true name. He stated his American source did not know how to reach him and he would not know how to reach Yakovlev. Gold described the means of transfer of information between himself and Yakovlev and a system of behavior agreed upon in case of a surveillance.

Gold stated that early in January, 1945, he met Fuchs at Cambridge, Massachusetts. As a result of the meeting Gold returned to New York City and gave to Yakovlev a package of papers he had acquired from Fuchs. A week later Gold wrote a report and turned it over to Yakovlev in downtown Manhattan. He also told Yakovlev he had been informed by Fuchs that Fuchs was to be stationed at Los Alamos at a large experimental base. Fuchs also told them about the lens that was being worked on for the Atom bomb. Gold told Yakovlev they had set a date to meet Fuchs in Santa Fe on the first Saturday of June 1945. Early in February, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev at 23rd Street between 9th and 10th Avenue. Yakovlev told Gold to try to remember anything else Fuchs had mentioned in Cambridge about the lens. On the last Saturday in May 1945, Gold met Yakovlev inside Wolks Restaurant, New York City. On that occasion, it was agreed upon by them that Harry Gold was to go to see Fuchs in Santa Fe. Arrangements were made for two meetings, one to give information to Yakovlev received from Fuchs in Santa Fe and the second to enable Gold to give Yakovlev a detailed report. Yakovlev wanted Gold to take on



#### TOP OF OREIT

an additional mission in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Gold told Yakovlev he did not wish to take on additional tasks but Yakovlev said it was vital, that a woman was supposed to go but was unable to make the trip. Yakovlev said it was extremely important and ordered Gold to go. He gave Gold an onion skinned paper on which was typed the name Greenglass and an address on High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. The onion skinned paper contained a recognition signal "I am from Julius." Yakovlev also gave Gold a piece of cardboard cut from a food package and said Greenglass in Albuquerque would have the matching piece. He told Gold that if Greenglass were not there, Greenglass' wife would give him the information. Yakovlev gave Gold \$500 in an envelope to give to Greenglass. Yakovlev expected Gold to follow a devious route to Santa Fe and Albuquerque to minimize the danger of surveillance. Gold said he did not know what became of the paper after he memorized its contents.

Gold arrived in Santa Fe on Saturday June 2, 1945, and spoke to Fuchs. As a result of that meeting, he turned over to Yakovlev in New York a bunch of papers from Fuchs. Gold left Santa Fe late in the afternoon of June 2, 1945, by bus and arrived in Albuquerque that evening. He went to the High Street address and found the Greenglasses were not in. On the next day, Sunday, he returned to the High Street address and knocked on the door. David Greenglass opened the door. The results of this meeting with David Greenglass were set out in full in this reference.

On the evening of June 5, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev along Metropolitan Avenue, in Brooklyn near Queens. The meeting was between Gold and Yakovlev as set out in this reference.

In early July, 1945, Gold met Yakovlev in a seafood restaurant at the Broadway, south of the Astoria elevated line. Yakovlev said it was necessary to make an arrangement for some of his Soviet Agents to get in touch with Gold. Arrangements were set out in this reference.



On August, 1945, Yakovlev met Gold in Brooklyn and told him he was to take a trip in September, 1945, to see Fuchs. Gold told Yakovlev since he was going to see Fuchs he might we well go to Albuquerque to see David Greenglass too.

In September, 1945, Gold met Fuchs in Santa Fe, New Mexico. On his return to New York in September 22, 1945, Gold tried to meet Yakovlev but failed. About ten days later he met Yakovlev in Flushing and turned over to him a package of information from Fuchs. He told Yakovlev that Fuchs said there was no longer the open and free cooperation between the American and British and that many departments were closed to him, and that very soon he would have to return to England .---In November, 1945, Gold told Yakovlev that Greenglass said in June, 1945, that he would probably be coming home furlough about Christmas. Gold suggested that plans be made to get in touch with Julius to get more information. Yakovlev told Gold to mind his own business. In January, 1946, Yakovlev told Gold about a man Yakovlev had tried to contact but had given up inasmuch as the man was under surveillance continually. Yakovlev used that story to point out to Gold it was better to give up than to endanger the scheme. In February, 1946, Yakovlev failed to meet Gold at the Earl Theater Bronx. On December 26, 1946, Gold saw Yakovlev. The facts surrounding this meeting and the facts leading up to it were given in this reference. Gold said that Yakovlev described a means by which Gold should get off from work to go to Paris. When Gold mentioned that he was working for Abe Brothman, Yakovlev "almost went through the roof of the saloon." Yakovlev said that Gold almost ruined 11 years of work and that Brothman had been investigated in 1945, and then Yakovlev left more money than was enough to pay the bill and dashed out of the place. Gold accompanied him and Yakovlev kept mumbling. Yakovlev finally said that Gold would not see him in the United States again. Gold also testified he had 3

#### TOP OF ONE!

or 4 conversations with Dean Slack and as a result of the conversations, he turned over information to Yakovlev. Gold identified the picture of John from a photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev appearing on the State Department document entitled, "Foreign Official status notification" which was placed in evidence. The background and an official status of Yakovlev was read to the jury from the document.

New York teletype, 3-15-51 Re: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R." 65-58236-892 (49) (55) (36)

BAM: pan; grp

In anticipation of the Rosenberg trial on March 6, 1951, Gold was interviewed on a number of occasions by Assistant U. S. Attorney Miles J. Lane and James B. Kilsheimer in the presence of Special Agents John A. Harrington, William F. Norton and Joseph C. Walsh. A trial brief was prepared which included certain substantive items. Included in the list under item number five was quoted "Meeting With Yakovlev in 1944 in His Operations Under the New Supervision of Yakovlev." Under item number seven "The Meeting With Yakovlev on Last Saturday in May, 1945, and Specific Instructions to Contact Greenglass in Albuquerque." Number eight "The Two Meetings With Greenglass on June 3, 1945." Number nine "His Return to New York City and His Meetings With Yakovlev." Number ten "His Meeting With

Gold said that after considerable reflection he was quite certain that on the occasion of the fifth meeting he had with Greenglass he brought greetings from Julius, and that such was done under the direction of Yakovlev.

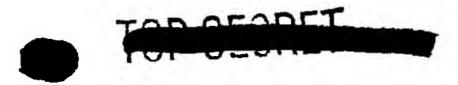
Fedosimov on December 26, 1946, and Meeting With Yakovlev on

Pertaining to item seven listed in the forgoing outline of the trial brief, Gold stated that on the occasion of
his meeting with Yakovlev prior to his proceeding to Santa Fe
Albuquerque, Yakovlev gave him a strip of onionskin paper
which contained the name Greenglass and the adress Albuquerque,
New Mexico. This paper also contained the name Julius. He
added that he had a very vague recollection of something else
having been on the slip of paper, but he could not specifically or
recall same. He added that in accordance with usual procedure
he committed the aforementioned items to memory, and then
destroyed the slip of paper. It was also on that occasion that
Yakovlev gave Gold the irregularly cut piece of jello box, which
Gold described as the segment of a fruit package.

New York Report, March 5, 1951 Re: "Harry Gold, was; Espionage-R" 65-57449-779 (39)

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the Same Day."



12-26-46

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Harry Gold supplied additional information to Special Agents John M. Collins and Special Agent Thomas H. Zoeller (no date given).

On December 26, 1946, Gold met his Soviet superior for the first time in almost a year, a man who he knew only as John. He paid Gold \$300 as part payment for expenses he had incurred in 1945. Of that sum Gold said he gave Brothman \$175 a few days later explained that someone in Philadelphia had returned some money they had owed him.

Gold advised that from the very first week he came to A. Brothman he noticed several things. A recollection of the fact that his Soviet superior, John, had warned him in 1945, that Brothman was "hot". (It is believed that John mentioned in the above paragraph was identical with Yakolev).

New York report December 29, 1950.

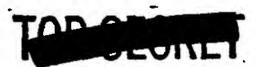
Re: "Abraham Brothman, was; Espionage-R, Obstruction of Justice".

100,3650+0-493
(113)"

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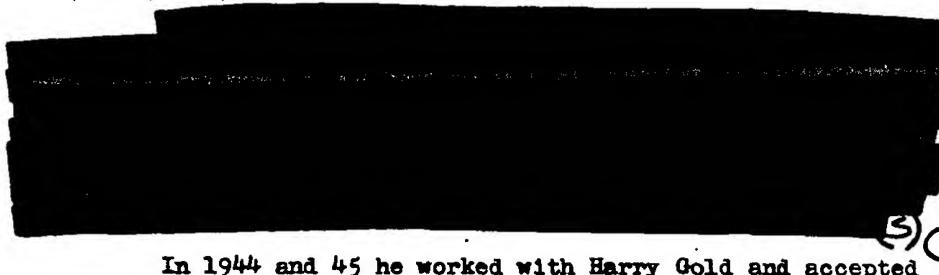






(6)(1)

Antonoviton lakoviev who according to American newspaper articles, was formerly a Soviet Consul at New York City and left the United States in 1946, after becoming involved with Harry Gold in Atomic espionage conspiracy.

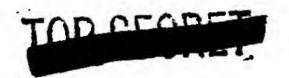


In 1944 and 45 he worked with Harry Gold and accepted espionage material from him for the Soviets. Gold identified him as "John", his Russian superior in espionage.

New York Letter, 7-31-50 Re: "Nikolai Jakovlev; Espionage - R" 65-59360-1 (112) (8)

BAM: feh

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On May 24, 1951, the New York Office sent in the following which was dictated by Harry Gold:

#### "John (Yakovlev)

Again I was always told to arrive at least an hour or two before our meetings and to check carefully for any signs of being watched. In the case with this man I was told never to wait more than five minutes at an appointed meeting place. Paul had previously told me to wait about fifteen minutes, Steve the same time, Fred, however, was often as late as thirty minutes, and Sam had set twenty minutes as the definite waiting time. On one occasion Sam did not show up for two hours and I waited for the simple reason that I had no return fare to Philadelphia. Finally he showed up. He said that he had been unable to make the original meeting, but had just stopped by with the chance that I might still be there, for which I was grateful.

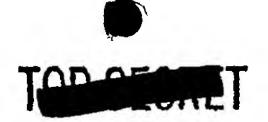
"General Note: I would like to make clear that when I was instructed to arrive at least an hour or two prior to a meeting, I was supposed to keep on the move all the time and watch for signs of surveillance, checking by the techniques which I had been given, then on arriving at the appointed meeting place I was to wait on that spot only for the agreed upon time.

#### "G. Added Precautions as Admonished by Soviet Agents

L. I was advised never to read the 'Daily Worker' or other Communist Party literature. This advice was given to me by Paul, Steve, Fred, Sam, and John. These men told me that they themselves would keep me abreast of world events and that I was not to bother with Communist Party publications in the United States. In general, it might be noted, all of these men showed a tremendous contempt for the ability of the Communist Party in America. (page 5,6)

I never lost contact with Yakovlev until February of 1946 when I was supposed to meet him at the Earl Theater. We had an arrangement whereby should either of us fail to show up for two successive meetings, at any particular appointed spot, then the reserved meeting place was to be at the Broadway stop of the Astoria Elevated Line and inside the combination Seafood Restautrant and Bar located at this spot. The signal to me that Yakovlev once again





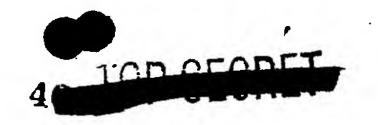
wanted to get in touch with me was my receipt through the mail of two tickets, the envelope containing no other enclosures, to a sporting event or theatrical attraction, in New York City. At a certain number of days (I believe 3) after the date printed on the tickets I was to be inside the Seafood Bar Restautrant.

"At an earlier time the reserve meeting was scheduled for the Clark Street station of the Brooklyn subway and was at the exit of the station where the elevators emptied into the St. George Hotel.

"The first and only break that occurred in my meetings with Yakovlev was as I have stated, in February, 1946, when he and I were scheduled to meet in the upstairs lounge of the Earl Theater in the Bronx. He did not show up on two successive occasions and then failed again to present himself at the reserve meeting place in Astoria. I did not hear from Yakovlev again until early December, 1946, when I received two tickets to a boxing show in New York City; however, the tickets were sent to an incorrect address in Philadelphia, the address being given as 6328 Kindred Street instead of the correct one of 6823 Kindred Street. As a result I received the tickets a full week too late to go to the meeting place. I was at that time working in New York and even had the tickets arrived on time I would probably have been unaware of the fact.

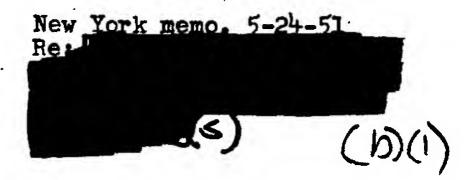
"Then, on December 26, at 5:00 P.M. Yakovlev called me on the telephone at my place of employment and instructed me to go to the 'Theater' at 8:00 P.M. By the 'Theater' I knew he meant the Earl Theater in the Bronx, where we had last been scheduled to meet. I did go there and met, in place of Yakovlev, the man Fedosimov.

"It was Fedosimov who showed me the Soviets half of the irregularly torn piece of paper containing on it the words, 'Direction: to P.' I had the matching piece of the paper on which was written 'Aul Street! When putting together the pieces of paper read, 'Directions to Paul Street.' This, plus the phrase spoken by the Soviet Agent, 'Can you direct me to Paul Street?' Was to be my means of knowing that an alternate had come in place of Yakovlev. (page 10,11)



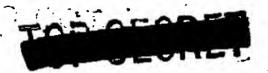
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"John (Yakovlev), referred to the material on atomic energy I was obtaining from Klaus Fuchs, as the 'factory' and would use the word 'doctor' in referring to Fuchs -- we never used Fuchs' name." (page 13)



TWC:rrb





The "Buffalo Evening News" of Buffalo, New York, dated June 16, 1950, contained an article entitled "Seized Chemist Linked in Fuchs Spy Ring."

The article said FBI agents on that day linked a second American suspect to the Klaus Fuchs Spy Ring, which fed Atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

This suspect was Alfred Dean Slack, a Syracuse chemist who gave samples of the secret high explosive to a Harry Gold.

The FBI identified on Thursday night (no date given) the "John Doe, alias John", named in the Gold indictment as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, who was Vice-Consul in the Russian Consulate in New York City until he left the United States, December 27, 1946.

> Re: "Alfred Dean Slack; Espionage - R." 65-59183-A (54)

# F. O.1. A.

# JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL

FILE DESCRIPTION

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SUBJECT Anstell Kakenkey

FILE NO. 100-346193

VOLUME NO. 5 Part 3

SERIALS

134 Only



By Directors routing slip to various Bureau officials. no date given, was enclosed a newspaper article from the "New York Times" dated April 1, 1951, entitled "How the Russians Got World's Biggest Secret" by Ira Henry Freeman. The article stated that the principal atom spies exposed at time of the article were Klaus Emil Julius Fuchs, Harry Gold, Julius Rosenberg, David Greenglass, and Anatoli A. Yakovlev. Under Yakovlev's name it was stated that he was a "Russian citizen, Soviet Vice-Consul in New York from 1941 to 1946, a shadowy figure wanted by Federal Authorities, now believed to be in the Soviet Union. "

The article stated that the story began when Fuchs came to the United States in June, 1944 as one of the British atomic scientists to assist in the search for an atom bomb. He had detailed instructions on how to contact the spy ring in America. One evening on a drab street in Woodside, Queens, he met Gold and they identified each other by innocent sounding sentences observed as "recognition signals." Neither man knew the other by sight or rame. Fuchs promised to give Gold information about the "application of nuclear fission to the production of a military weapon."

The weapon of course, was the atomic bomb, production ' of which was started early in 1943 by the United States with the cooperation of Britian and Canada. The Soviet Union, the other major ally in the war against Hitler, was excluded from the secret. but determined to share it.

A week later, Gold met Yakovlev, whom he knew only-as "John", on a Manhattan Street and exchanged newspapers with him. Folded inside the newspaper the Soviet Agent got a written report of Gold's conversation with. Fuchs. But the Kremlin probably had already scented the atom bomb project.

In mid July, 1944, Fuchs met Gold on Central Park West at 96th Street, to tell him he was working in a laboratory on Church Street on a "joint British American project aimed at " producing an atom bomb. " Again Gold gave Yakovlev a written report by means of the old newspaper switch. Thus the Russians learned of the Manhattan project, our code name for the overall work on the atom bomb.



The Soviet spy ring intensified efforts to crack the most closely guarded secret of World War II. Yakovlev was in charge of the work. Almost all the actual spys were not Russians, but American citizens, Communists, committing espionage out of a kind of "idealism", a faith that they were serving a higher loyalty than patriotism. At that time Gold was the chief courier, carrying stolen data from scientists inside the atom plants to Yakovlev, who sent it on to Moscow. Gold who had been spying for the Russians for ten years, had recently succeeded to the "route" dropped by Elizabeth Bentley, who was to denounce Alger Hiss, William Remington and many others as part of her "apparatus."

Gold took over a "number" of Bentley's thirty "contacts". He often had to travel to other cities to pick up data from his "contacts" and gave them new instructions from Yakovlev. Sometimes he handed the spys a few hundred dollars as a cash gift from Yakovlev, enough money to tie them closer to the plot but not enough to be the major consideration.

In January, 1945, Gold met Fuchs on the street in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Fuchs said he was working at a large experimental station "called Los Alamos, New Mexico," and mentioned a "lens" that was a vital part of the atom bomb. When Gold repeated this to Yakovlev one night early in February at 9th Avenue and 23rd Street, the Russian became very agitated and pressed Gold to "scout" his memory clean for any scrap about this lens."

Unknown to Gold, what was exciting the chief was that he had just received from another member of the ring sketches of this lens, which were high explosives to focus detonation waves and cause an "implosion" of the atom bomb.

That other source was Rosenberg, a kind of major domo for Yakovlev in charge of another circle of scientific spys since 1944. Rosenberg was married to David Greenglass's older sister, Ethel, and all were Party comrades for years. At that time, David was an Army technical sergeant, assigned as a machinist to the major atom bomb plant at Los Alamos.

One night in November, 1944, Greenglass's wife, Ruth was invited to dinner at the Rosenbergs' apartment in Knickerbocker Village. Ethel Rosenberg told her "Julius has finally gotten to a point where he is doing what he wanted to do all along, which was giving information to the Soviet Union. Julius, told Ruth that her husband was working on an atom bomb and that they wanted him to "give that information to the Russians."



Ruth repeated this plea when she visited David a little later at Los Alamos. The sergeant was amazed at the news. At first, he was "frightened and worried" and refused to spy. But later that night, he "thought about it" and the following morning told his wife "he would give the information."

David kept his word on a furlough in New York in January, 1945. Rosenberg called upon Greenglass at his apartment for "anything of value on the atomic bomb". As a machinist, Greenglass was making molds for the detonation lenses, which he sketched for Rosenberg in words and diagram.

In an appointed spot in an alcove of a movie theater, Rosenberg left a coded request for a meeting with his Russian friends. He delivered the goods to them at his hideaway in Long Island.

Although Greenglass was only a sergeant and a machinist he was in a good spot to pick up information on the bomb. He was free to wander "all over the tech area." He worked "directly on apparatus that went into the bomb."

In May, 1945, Gold sat huddled with Yakovlev at a table in a cafe at 42nd Street and 3rd Avenue. Yakovlev ordered him to New Mexico by a "devious route" to pick up packets of atomic data from Fuchs in Santa Fe and from Greenglass in Albuquerque.

Gold followed orders. The papers from Fuchs he put into an envelope marked "Doctor." After matching box-tops with Green-glass and giving him \$500 from Yakovlev, Gold placed the sergeant's data in an envelope marked "other". Both envelopes he handed to Yakovlev on Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn, when he returned to New York. Yakovlev pronounced the material "extremely excellent and very valuable."

Dr. Fuchs was seized in February, 1950, at Harwell, England. Gold was seized at home in May. Gold confessed after eight days grilling. Greenglass also gave up and confessed. The Rosenbergs, packed for flight, were grabbed among their suitcases at home in June, 1950. "Yakovlev also indicted here had the foresight to go home on becember 27, 1946. Who has taken his place is not known."

65-58805-1515 (21)

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Reference was made to Bureau letter to New York captioned dated February 24, 1950. In that letter the following information was set forth concerning الايا [ (6)(1) (b) (b) JUKS T -UNL! 474



It was noted from the above information furnished

by

Greenglass, the wire of David, arrangements were made by
Julius Rosenberg to have David Greenglass contacted in Albuquerque,
New Mexico, by Ann Sidorovich. Julius Rosenberg, in the presence
of Ruth and David Greenglass, cut the cover of a jello box
side in half in an irregular manner and gave half to David and
said he would give the other half to Ann Sidorovich who would come
to see them in New Mexico to obtain information from David and
that she would produce the matching half of the box side.
Ann Sidorovich did not appear at Albuquerque, New Mexico, but,
according to Ruth Greenglass, (an individual later identified as
Harry Gold), appeared and gave to her husband, David, the matching
half of the jello box side and obtained atomic information from
Greenglass for the Soviets,

Harry Gold had stated he received his instructions from, and obtained the Atomic Energy Commission from Greenglass for, Anatoli Yakovlev. It would, therefore, appear that the half of the jello box which was furnished to Gold had been turned over to Yakovlev by Rosenberg. "There was no definite evidence, however, to show whether Yakovlev received this directly from Rosenberg."

It was also pointed out that according to Harry Gold, Yakovlev succeeded Semen Semenov as his Soviet principal. Semenov was one of the individuals mentioned in the Comrap anonymous letter of 1943. In that letter it was noted that Gold was not turned over to Yakovlev by Semenov until early 1944. It would also appear that at the time of the writing of the anonymous latter which was in August, 1943, Yakovlev at that time apparently had no stature in the Soviet Intelligence organization as it existed at that time. However, his increasing importance was shown by the fact that in

to note that upon his departure from the United States, he went





to Paris, France, and as of July, 1948, was second secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Paris. 36

In that connection it was noted that important espionage subjects such as Joel Barr, Jack Soble, and Joseph Katz, were at that time reported to be in France, and the possibility might be considered that Takovlev's network of agents might still be directed by him from France.

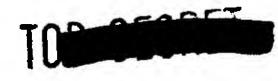
In view of available information concerning

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"It is felt that the results of the investigation thus far in the Rosenberg case reflects that

above, it is noted that Takovlev remained in the United States until December 27, 1946. The cause of Yakovlev's leaving at that particular time might have been due to the fact that, according to Harry Gold, the latter told Yakovlev, Fuchs had been arrested in Great Britain and that the story of his arrest appeared in the "New York Herald Tribune," Sunday edition, in the last week of July, 1946. According to Gold, Yakovlev appeared horrified at hearing this information. In addition, Yakovlev also inquired as to the type of job Gold had in New York, and when Gold told him he was working for Abraham Brothman, Yakovlev immediately asked if he didn't know that this man was suspect, and then held his head and said "Oh my, Why would you ever do such a thing." Yakovlev immediately parted with Gold and made no further arrangements for subsequent meetings with him. The information furnished by Gold might well have been the reason for the departure of Yakovlev from the United States several months later.





SAC San Francisco
letter August 16, 1950
Re: Unknown Subject,
way
Espionage R.
65-59370-1
(37,
(23)

THIS INFORMATION WAS
GIVEN BY.

AND IS NOT TO BE DISSEMINATED
OUTSIDE OF THE BUREAU.

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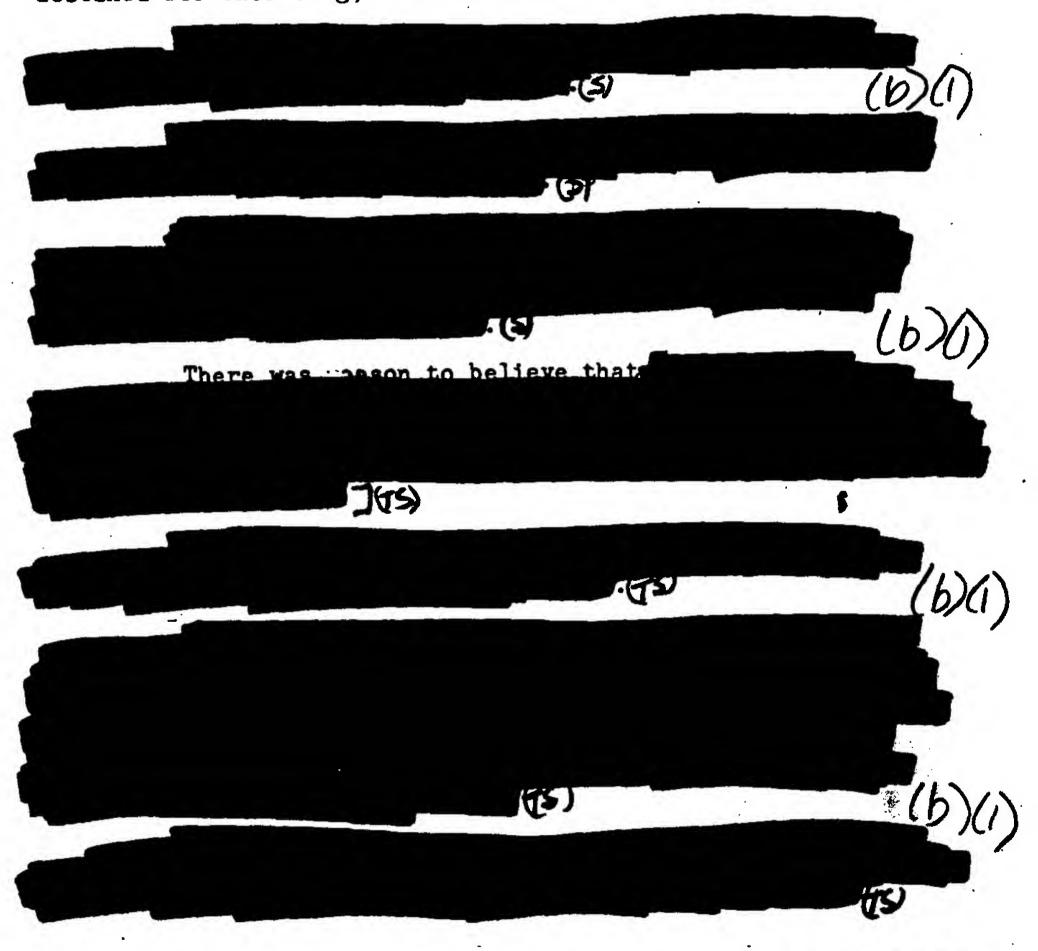
The following was given in part: U

Harry Gold was placed in contact with Dr. Klaus Fuchs in New York City in late February or early March, 1944, at a meeting arranged by Gold's superior, "Sam" whom he identified as Semen Semenov. Shortly thereafter, Semenov arranged for Gold to meet "John" whom Gold identified on June 2, 1950, as being Anatoli Yakovlev.

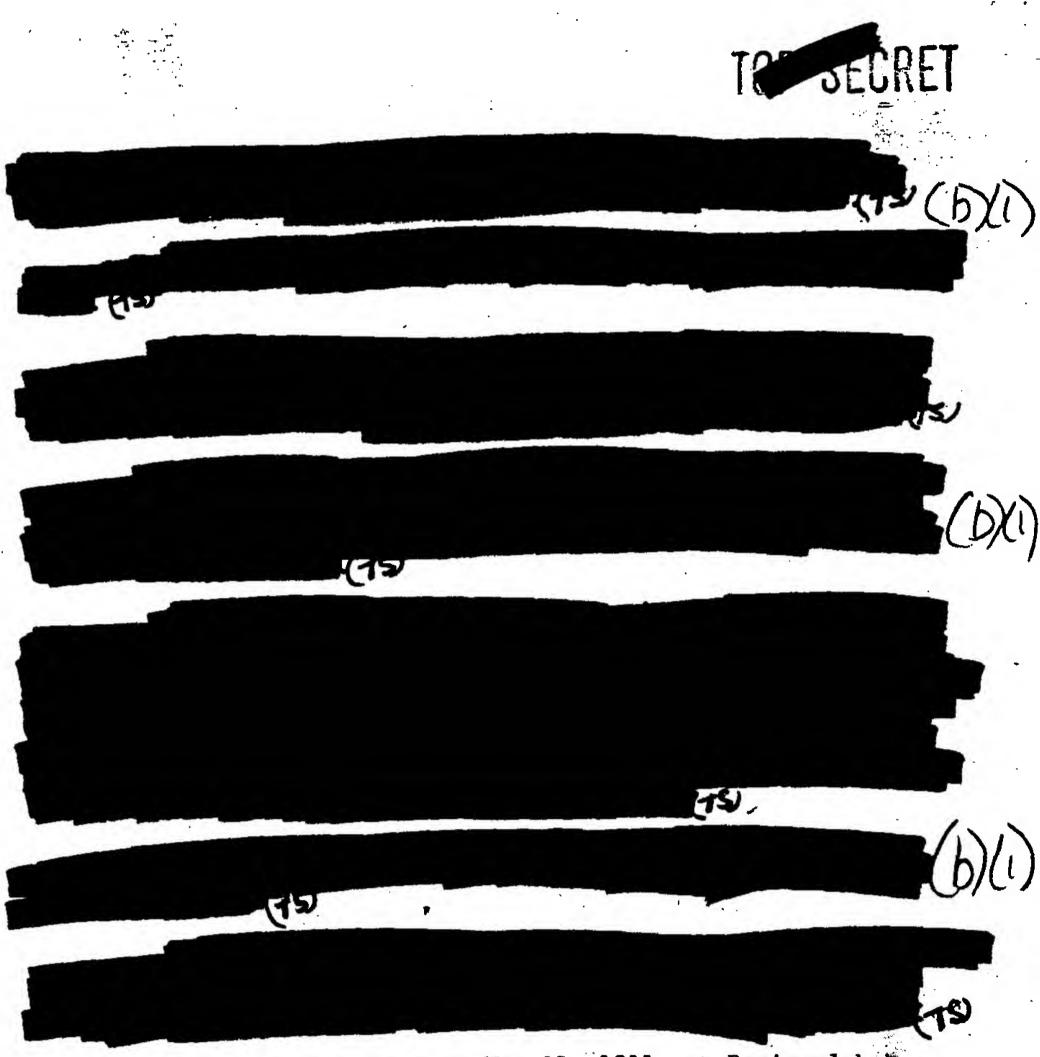




Gold then obtained information from Klaus Fuchs relating to the atomic bomb and turned the information over to Yakovlev. Gold advised that he met Yakovlev approximately twenty times and last met with Yakovlev on December 26, 1946. Yakovlev departed from the United States on December 27, 1946, destined for Cherbourg, France.



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Yakovlev was born on May 31, 1911, at Borisoglebsk, Russia. From 1936 until 1941 he was a student at the Engineers and Economic Institute, Moscow, Russia. He entered on duty as a clerk at the Consulate at the USSR, New York, on February 8, 1941, and departed from the United States on December 27,

TOP CURET



1946, destined for Cherbourg, France. He was believed to have left France April 14, 1948, after being employed at the USSR Consulate, Paris, France, as a Vice-Consul. He was married and the father of twins, a boy and a girl, born June 25, 1941, in New York. His whereabouts since leaving France in April, 1948, had not been ascertained.

Regarding Harry Gold, he admitted active participation in Soviet Espionage from 1935, on the principal mission of securing information of industrial processes.

In late 1943, or early 1944, Gold's Soviet Controller, "Sam", (Semen M. Semenov) turned Gold over to a new controller known to Gold as "John." ("John" had been identified as Anatoli A. Yakovlev.)

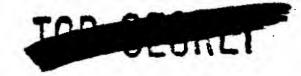
Operating under Yakovlev's direction in 1944 and 1945, Gold contacted Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs; and David Greenglass from whom he secured vital information pertinent to atomic fission and the manufacture of atomic weapons which he in turn handed over to Yakovlev.

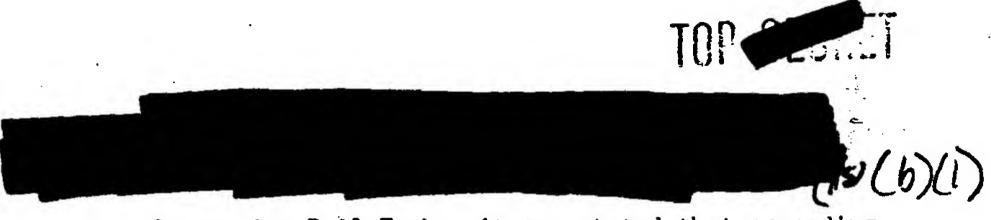
Immediately prior to Yakovlev's return to the USSR, Gold met an individual whom he had identified as Pavel Fedosimov, who inquired whether Gold had information from the Doctor (Fuchs). He did not meet Fedosimov again. This meeting with Fedosimov was on December 22, 1946.

Gold ceased active espionage work in late 1945, and subsequent to Yakovlev's departure from the United States, was not in contact with the Soviets until July, 1949, when he received a letter indicating to him that he was to recontact the Soviets.



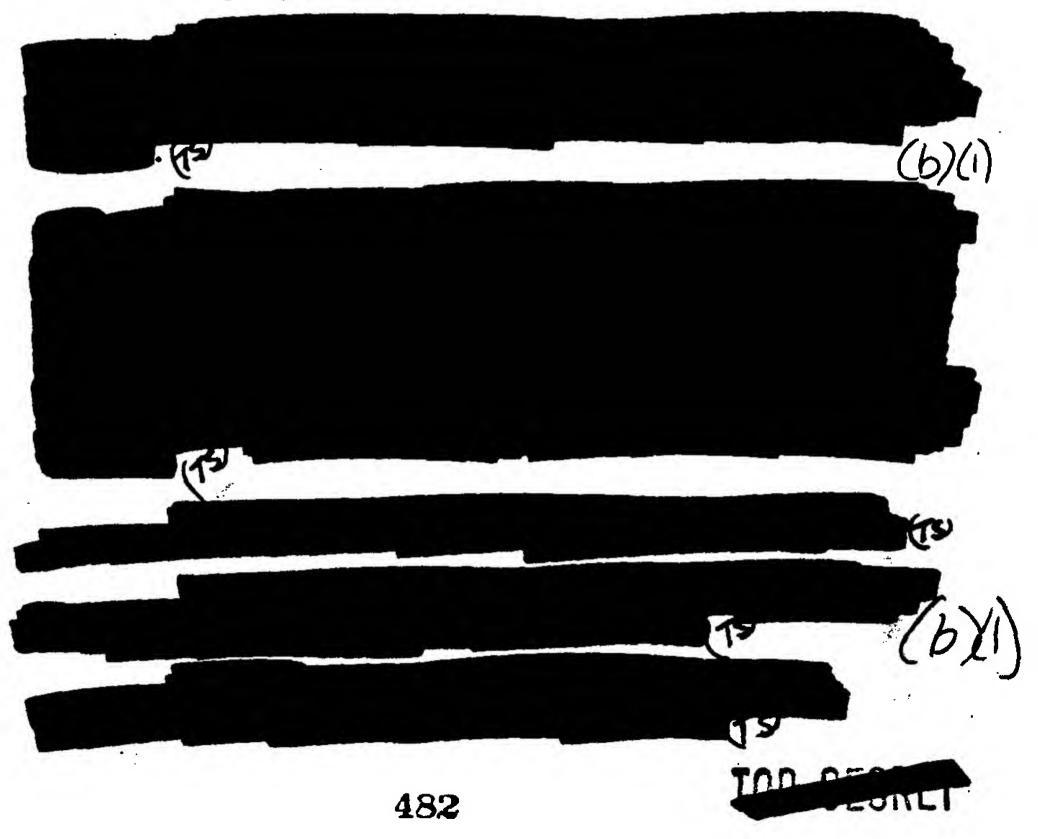
Gold has admitted that when Fuchs failed to appear at scheduled meetings in August, 1944, he (Gold) visited Fuchs' apartment house in New York, and learned that Fuchs had left this address. Thereafter Gold explained, he was instructed by Yakovlev to proceed to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and visit Fuchs' sister there in an attempt to learn Fuchs' whereabouts.



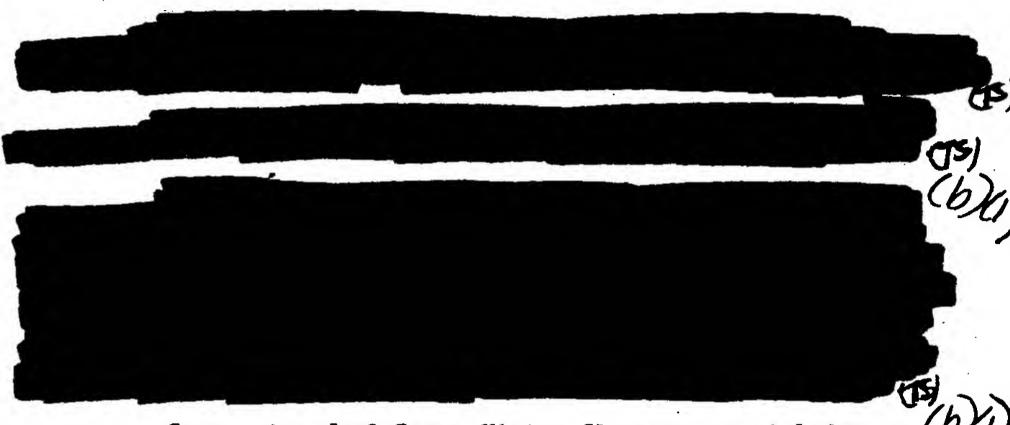


Concerning Emil Fuchs, it was stated that according to Fuchs' own statements given to Bureau representatives on May 26, 1950, in May, 1941, Fuchs began work in the British Atomic Energy Research Program, and throughout the years of espionage activities here, and in Great Britain, his work was limited to the gathering and handing over of information obtained from his work to his Soviet contacts.

While in the United States, Fuchs was operating with the Yakovlev group.



# TOP SECTET



Concerning Joel Barr, Vivian Glassman, a girl friend of his, was interviewed and advised on July 21, 1950, that at 8 p.m. a man knocked on her apartment door and stated that he was a friend. The stranger asked her if she knew "John" and when she said "no," he made reference to Joel Barr and advised that Barr was her former fiance.

New York repor \$7 9-24-51 Espionage - R." 65-59518-20 p. 3, 9, 24, 44, 48, 52, 55, 57, 60, 61 (71) (200) (47) (203) (63) (13) (189)(1)THE INFORMATION SET OUT IN THIS REPORT IS BASED PRIMARILY ON (6) INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM WHICH IS CLASSIFIED TOP SECRET, AND WHICH CANNOT BE DIS-SEMINATED OUTSIDE OF THE BUREAU UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. ALSO NO INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT SHOULD BE USED IN ANY WAY WHICH WILL REVEAL THE EXISTENCE OF THIS INFORMANT.

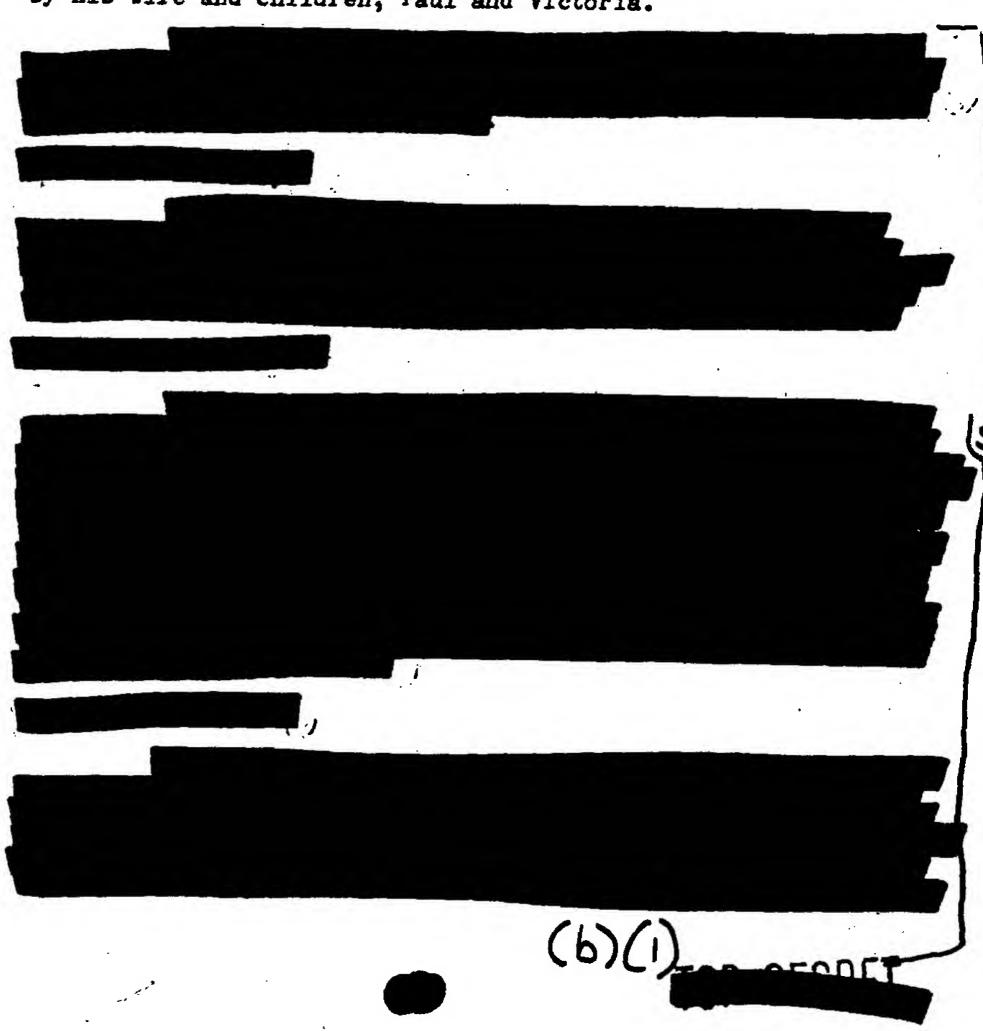
BAM; cdd: grp



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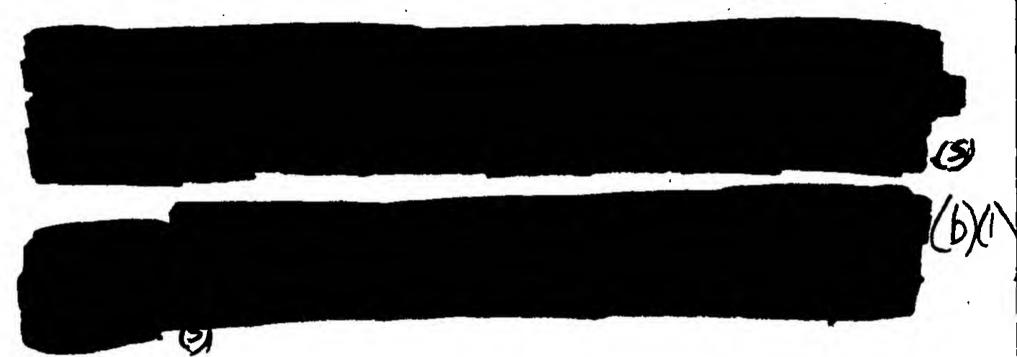
12-27-65

Yakovlev and clerk, Serguei Petrov are no longer employed at the New York Consulate. Yakovlev departed from the United States at New York for Cherbourg, France on December 27, 1946, accompanied by his wife and children, Paul and Victoria.









New York report, 3-4-47
RE: "Sodac, New York City;
Internal Security-R."
100-829-900 (25)

CORRELATOR'S NOTE:

Additional information regarding Anatoli Yakovlev appearing in this file can be found in Yakovlev's main file, 100-346193 serial 18.

TWC:mg



OF OFORE

This reference listed those

(Source not given)

In the

at the Soviet Consulate in New York City as a clerical employee.

SEADET (D)(I)

(6)(1)

TO VEUNE

(6)(1)

(6)(1)

5 (5)

In view of the above, it was believed that

(no source given)

New York report, 10-11-48

(Additional information in MF 100-346193)

BAM:nec:grp

TO COMPT

13-27-46

from the Washington Field Division that

New York Report, 1-14-47. Re: "Anatoli Aleksandrovich Ermolaev; Internal Security-R." 100-345401-10] (54)

BAM:mrg

488

I

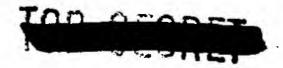


A letter from New York to the Bureau dated March 13, 1947 stated that the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City had advised of the departure of several citizens of the USSR aboard the SS America from New York City on December 27, 1946, for Cherbourg, France. Included in the list was Anatol Yakovlev. Information at the side of the names stated "this individuals departure has been transmitted to the Bureau by teletype dated December 26, 1946 under his name as captioned."

It will be recalled that he was formerly at the New York Consulate. 24



BAM: pan



Bureau letter of September 9, 1949, set forth information

It was noted that Johanna Koenen had been residing in New York City since 1939. It was requested that the Bureau through the Department of Army have the photograph of Anatoli Yakovlev exhibited to Harry Wagner in Germany to determine if Yakovlev was the Captain Jakovlev who directed Johanna Koenen's activities in Moscow.

> New York letter, 10-10-50 Re: "Johanna Wilhelmina Koenen, was.; Espionage - R." 65-58798-63 (1) (21) (33)

BAM: feh; grp



12-27-46.

The "New York Times" of August 18, 1950, contained an article entitled "Ex-Russian Agent Is Indicted As Spy."

The article is being summarised below.

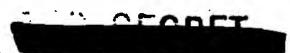
The article stated that a former Russian Vice Consul in New York and a husband and wife were indicted the day before by the Pederal Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit espionage. The Soviet Agent was Anatoli H. Yakovlev, named as one of the most important members of the Wartime McAdam Spy Ring, Atom who left the United States on December 27, 1946, and it was believed he had returned to Russia.

The couple were Julius Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel, of 10 Monroe Street.

The indictment charged that from November 1, 1944, until last June 16, the Rosenbergs and Yakovlev, also known as "John," conspired with the Greenglasses (Mrs. Rosenberg's brother) and Gold and others not known to the Grand Jury to transmit to Russia various documents and writings in information relating to the national defense of the United States.

The article stated that Greenglass had been indicted in New Mexico on charges that he passed vital information while a soldier stationed at Los Alamos Atomic Project. Yakovlev was named as a confederate in that indictment.

65-58236-A (51)



BAM: jch

TOT SEUTE

A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated May 27, 1950 in the case of Harry Gold stated in part "by special delivery today photographs are being forwarded to Philadelphia of Anatoli A. Yakovlev and Lan Adomian Bureau File 100-345101. Adomian's photo should be displayed to Gold in view of his connection with Yakovlev. Regarding Philadelphia file 100-1888 on walter Carl Neunson who admitted contact with Yakovlev in 1944. Philadelphia should review Neunson's file for further leads as suspects in captioned case and exhibit photos of known hussian contacts of Neunson's to Gold as well as photo of Neunson. Particular reference is made to Stepan Nykolaevich Choundenko, an associate of Yakovlev and a contact of Neunson's. Choundenko was a Consulate Clerk whose photo is in New York album in Philadelphia. Yakovlev bash May 31, 1911, USSE, 5 feet, ten inches tall, 160 pounds, medium build, dark hair, which fell over forehead. Entered United States at San Fedro, California, February 4, 1941 and assumed duties as Vice-Consul, New York Consulate, February 8, 1941. Departed United States December 27, 1946 with wife Anastacia and two children. No children noted with Yakovlev on arrival.

> New York Teletype May 27, 1950 he: "Harry Gold, was, etal, Espionage-R" 65-57449-167 u

BAM: vw

TOP OF ONET

heference was made to New York Letter dated November 27, 1946, to the Bureau which submitted a photograph and descriptive data on Anatoli Antonavich Yakovlev.

Yakovlev departed from the United States at New York City with his family on December 27, 1946, for Cherbourg, France, bound for the USSh Embassy, Paris, France.

Inasmuch as there was no information that Yakovlev intended to return to the United States, it was suggested that his

maintained by the Bureau and other field offices.

SAC New York Letter 7-31-47 (b)(1)
(9)

BAM: vw

TOD CECOLE



On June 3, 1945, Harry Gold appeared at the apartment of David and Muth Greenglass, 209 North High Street, Albuquerque, New Mexico. David Greenglass at that time furnished to Gold an envelope containing a schedule of a high explosive lens which he had been working on at Los Alamos, as well as a list of personnel at the Los Alamos Atom Bomb Project, who Greenglass believed were suited for recruitment for Mussian espionage.

12-21-46

Harry Gold had received instructions from his Russian Espionage Superior "John" to make the above mentioned contact with David Greenglass.

Harry Gold identified 'John' as Anatoli A. Yakovlev, who was at that time employed as a clerk at the New York City Consulate of the U.S.S.R., and was subsequently the Vice-Consulate the same Consulate.

On October 10, 1950, an indictment was returned by the Grand Jury, Southern District of New York, charging Julius Mosenberg, Ethel Mosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev aka. John', David Greenglass and Morton Sobell with violation of Subsection A. Section 32, Title 50, U.S. Code. The complete indictment was set out in this reference.

Harry Gold can testify that "In early 1944 Gold was advised by Semen Semenov, his Soviet Espionage superior known to him as Sam, that he was to act as espionage contact with Doctor Klaus Fuchs (Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs)."

"Shortly after he (Gold) first met Fuchs, Semenov was succeeded by an individual known to Gold as John who in turn acted as Gold's Soviet superior.

"Various pictures of Anatoli A. Yakovlev have been exhibited to Gold by special agents of the FBI and Gold has positively identified Yakovlev as the afore-mentioned Soviet superior, John.

"He continued in his meetings with buchs and turned over to Yakovlev anything received by him from Fuchs. At some time around "ay 1945, he met Yakovlev at a bar on 3rd Avenue, New York City, for the purpose of discussing plans for Gold's trip to Santa Fe, New Mexico, scheduled for June 1945, where he was to meet Fuchs. This mission was to take place from the instructions of Yakovlev.



"That on the occasion of this particular meeting at the 3rd Avenue Bar, Yakovlev supplied Gold with the name and address of a man in Albuquerque, New Mexico, with the instructions that Gold contact this individual while he was in New Mexico in the course of his mission to contact Fuchs.

"That Yakovlev told Gold that Gold was to receive information from this man in Albuquerque, which information he was to turn over to Yakovlev on his return to New York City.

\*That Yakovlev gave Gold an envelope containing about \$500.00, with the instructions to give this money to the man in Albuquerque in payment for the information or material received. Furthermore, if the man was not available on the occasion of Golds visit, Gold was to deal with this man's wife.

"That as a means of identification, Yakovlev gave him appiece of cardboard of irregular shape with the advice that the matching piece was in possession of the man he was to contact in Albuquerque.

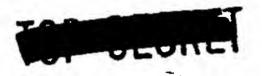
"That he left Philadelphia in June 1945, and proceeded to Santa Fe, New Mexico, on the mission to contact Dr. Klaus Fuchs. After completing his mission with Fuchs he proceeded to Albuquerque on a Saturday. That Saturday night he made an unsuccessful attempt to contact the man in Albuquerque. The next morning he returned to this house and met the man.

"Numerous pictures of David Greenglass and pictures of Ruth Greenglass were exhibited to him by Special Agents of the FBI, and that he has positively identified Greenglass as the individual whom he contacted in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the instructions of Yakovlev.---"

"That he took the material which he received from Greenglass and turned it over to Yakovlev upon his return to New York. The actual transfer of this material to Yakovlev occurred in the neighborhood of Main Street, Flushing."---

Gold said that he drank to excess during the entire period of his association with Seminov (Sam) and Yakovlev (John).





Under the caption identification of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev it was stated that Specials Agents:

T. Scott Miller or Richard E. Brennan can testify that on June 2, 1950, pictures of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev were exhibited to Harry Gold, and that Gold stated that Yakovlev was identical with his superior known to him as 'John' which pictures were taken by Special Agent Frank J. Nolan.

Lan Adomian of 53 West 76th Street, New York City, can testify that he met Yakovlev in 1944 or 1945 when he visited the Consulate of the USSR, New York City, in an attempt to obtain a visa to travel to Russia and he was referred to Yakovlev.

He can also testify of meeting Yakovlev on approximately six other occasions. He can also identify pictures of Yakovlev as being the person that he knew as Takovlev, which pictures were taken by Special Agent Frank J. Nolan.

Special Agent Frank J. Nolan can testify that he operated a camera on June 18, and 19, 1943 and took pictures with the said camera of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev, which pictures were identified by Harry Gold.

Special Agents Robert J. Wirth and Raymond T. Witth can testify that the pictures exhibited to Harry Gold were pictures of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev were infact pictures of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. They can further testify that they knew the individual to be Yakovlev for the following reasons.

(A) "uring 1946 they observed him on several occasions operating a Buick Sedan, 1946 licence number, 7N-1490, which license was issued to Anatoli 4. Yakovlev. (B) They observed him entering and leaving 3 West 108th Street, New York City, where Anatoli A. Yakovlev resided with his wife and family. (C) They observed him driving the afore-mentioned Buick between his home at 3 West 108th Street, New York City, and the Consulate of the USSR, New York City. (D) The agents observed this individual entering and leaving the Consulate of the USSR, New York City, on numerous occasions during 1946. (E) Agents observed Takovlev on December 27, 1946 when boarding the SS-America to depart from the United States for France.

The name of the official in the State Department who will present the following records will be made known at the time of the trial.



"This individual con produce records reflecting consul that Anatoli A. Yakovlev held the position of clerk and Vice-Consul at the Consulate of the USSR, New York City, between February 8, 1941 and December 27, 1946; and that Yakovlev entered the United States under a diplomatic visa."

The name of the Official of the Immigration Nationalization Service who will present the following records will be made known at the time of the trial.

"This individual will present records which reflected Anatoli A. Yakovlev entered the United States at San Pedro, California, February 4, 1941 aboard the SS Equador, and left the United States on December 27, 1946 via the SS America at the port of New York."

Mr. Clifford J. Fletcher, Commissioner of Motor vehicles, Albany, New York or a person designated by him can produce records indicating that 1946 license number 7N-1490 was on a Buick Sedan registered to Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

New York Summary, January 2, 1951, RE: "Julius rosenberg; Ethel Rosenberg, was; Morton Sobell, was.; Espionage - R" 65-58236-646, pp.4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 13, 14, 43, 44, 46, 47B, 50, 51, 52. (20) (132) (8)

SI - 65-59611-4 (12) (55)

BAM:mg



New fork report, 5-4-51
Re: "Unknown Subject, was:

55-60080-1
(18) (93)
(14) (95)

Information in this reference was received from

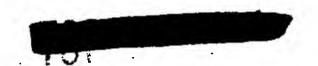
and is not to be disseminated outside of the

(b)(1)

BAM: jlc

Dureau.

498



On March 6, 1951, the trial of Julius Rosenberg, etal, commenced on an indictment which was returned by the Federal Grand Jury for the Southern District of New York.

The Grand Jury charged that at the Southern District of New York and elsewhere, Julius Rosenberg, Ethel Rosenberg, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, aka "John", David Greenglass and Morton Sobell violated subsection (a) of Section 32, Title 50 United States Code. The indictment is set out in full in this report,

On March 6, 1951, U.S. Attorney Irving H. Saypol, Southern District of New York, moved to sever the indictment as to Anatoli A. Yakovlev and David Greenglass, which motion was granted.

On March 13, 1951, the U.S. Attorney requested that properly authenticated documents of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the U.S. Department of State records pertaining to Philipp Sarytchuv, Semen Semenov, Anatoli A. Yakovlev, and Pavel Fedosimov be obtained. He desired that these documents should reflect all entries and departures of these persons between June 6, 1944, and June, 1950.

On March 15, 1951, photostatic copies of eleven documents of the U.S. Lines pertaining to the sailing on December 27, 1946, of Anatoli A. Yakovlev were obtained. They are described in detail in this report,

New York report, 4-28-51
Re: "Julius Rosenberg, et al;
Espionage - R."
65-58236-1038 p. 3, 5, 32, 47, 48
(18) (55)

BAM: GRP

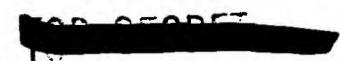




A summary of the afternoon session of the Julius Rosenberg Trial dated March 20, 1951, was given. Assistant U. S. Attorney Lane informed the Sourt that defense attorneys had agreed to certain stipulations which he proceeded to read to the Jury. One of the stipulations was that Mr. R. B. Walklett, passenger representative of the U.S. Lines could identify Anatoli Yakovlev's photograph as the person who brought passage to France on October 14, 1946, and who after postponement finally sailed for France on December 27, 1946, on the SS America. All exhibits relating thereto were placed in evidence. Attorney Lane examined Lan Adomian who had been employed by the Amtorg Trading Corporation as translator in 1940. He testified that he knew Yakovlev for three years beginning 1944. He saw Yakovlev at the Soviet Consulate in the Summer or Fall of 1944 when he went there to obtain a visa for Russia. He testified that Yakovlev was the Vice-Consul. He last saw Yakovlev in 1946. He identified the photograph of Yakovlev. There was no cross examination.

RE: "Julius Rosenberg; Espionage - R" 65-58236-873. (22)

BAM:mg



12-27-46



"The Bridgeport Herald" of April 8, 1951 contained an article entitled "Spy's Sentence Grimly Stresses Today's Life-and-Death Struggle". The newspaper article stated that Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman in New York gave the death sentence to two spies convicted of stealing the Atomic Bomb Secret for Soviet Russia. It also stated that a third spy was given a 30 year term in the Federal Penitentiary. The fourth was sentenced to 15 years.

Those who were to die in the chair in Sing Sing were Julius Rosenberg, electrical engineer, and his wife Ethel.

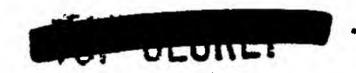
The article went on to state that appeals of court would be carried to the United States Circuit Court and the Supreme Court. The appeals would stay imposition of sentence until the final ruling.

The article further stated "Too bad the law has not caught up with Anatoli A. Yakovlev, former Soviet Vice-Consul in New York, who may have been the pay off man or the promoter. Under indictment on the same charge, he is a fugitive having sailed safely away on December 27, 1946, with his wife and two children.--- "

65-58236-A

BAM: vw





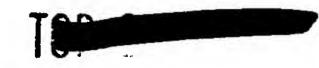
A copy of Bureau press release dated June 15, 1950, stated that the Department of Justice announced that day the arrest by FBI Agents of Alfred Dean Slack, 44, at Syracuse, New York, on espionage charges.

The article stated: "J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI, stated that Slack has been identified as the individual who furnished classified information and material to Harry Gold at Kingsport, Tennessee, in 1943 and 1944. Sam subsequently instructed Gold to cease having further contact with Slack in view of a very important assignment' which was given Gold. Semenov then assigned Gold to contact Dr. Emil Fuchs for the purpose of receiving secret data on the atomic bomb which was turned over to the Russians. Harry Gold knew Semenov only by the name of 'Sam' and 'Sam's' real identity was subsequently established through the investigative efforts of FBI Agents as Semenov.

Semenov, an employee of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, left the United States in September, 1944. Mr. Hoover further stated that after Semenov departed from the United States, Gold's contact with the Soviet espionage service was handled through an individual Known to Gold as 'John'. The true identity of 'John' has since been established through investigation as Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev. Yakovlev, a Vice-Consul of the Soviet Consulate in New York City, left the United States on December 27, 1946."

65-59183-443 (5) (121)

BAM: rrb; grp



12-27-46

## TOP CECOLE

In a subsequent interview with Gold, (no date given), he reconstructed his association with Slack. He stated in part: in the Spring of 1944 that he obtained from Slack the information and samples of the powerful explosive which he later determined to be RDX. Gold also stated at that subsequent interview that he was not certain to whom he turned over the sample of the explosive but that it was either to the man known to him as John or the man known to him as Sam.

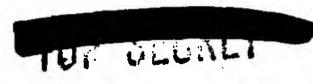
Special Agents T. Scott Miller, Jr. and Richard E. Bernnan could testify that on June 2, 1950, pictures: of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev were exhibited to Harry Gold. Gold stated that Yakovlev was identical with this superior who was known to him as 'John.'

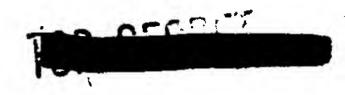
Special Agent Nolan could testify that he operated a camera on June 18 and 19, 1943, and took pictures with same camera of Anatoli A. Yakovlev.

Special Agent Rebert J. Wirth and Raymond C. Wirth could testify that the pictures exhibited to Harry Gold as pictures of Anatoli A. Yakovlev were in fact pictures of Anatoli A Yakovlev. They could testify that they knew the individual to be Yakovlev for the following reasons. 1. Because during 1946 they observed Yakovlev on several occasions driving a Buick seadan, 1946 license 7N-1490, which license was registered to A. A. Yakoviev. 2. Because they observed him entering and leaving 3 West 108th Street, New York City, wherein Anatoli A. Yakovlev resided with his wife and family. 3. The Agents observed the individual driving the afore-mentioned Buick between his home, 3 West 108th Street, and the Consulate of the USSR in New York City. 4. These Agents observed the individual entering and leaving the Consulate of the USSR in New York City on numerour occasions. 5. These Agents observed Yakovlev identifying himself as Anatoli A. Yakovlev on December 27, 1946, to the United States Customs Service when boarding the "SS America" to depart from the United States for France.

It was stated that the name of the official in the State Department who would present certain records would be made known at the time of the trial.

These records would reflect that Anatoli A. Yakovlev held the position of clerk and Vice-Consul at the Consulate of the USSR in New York City between February 8, 1941 and December 27, 1946,





and further, that he entered and left this country under diplomatic visa.

The name of the official of the Immigration Naturalization Service who would provide the following records would be made known at the trial. He would present records which would reflect that Anatoli A. Yakovlev entered the United States at San Pedro, California on February 4, 1941, aboard the "SS Ecuador" and left the United States on December 27, 1946, via the "SS America" at the port of New York.

Albany report 6-24-50
Re: "Alfred Dean Slack, was.,
Doolittle, Al Moore;
Espionage - R"
65,59183-200 encl. p, 18,21,22
(3) (34) (17) (113)

BAM:rrb



In an interview on June 12, 1950, Harry Gold gave information concerning conversations with Abraham Brothman relative to their stories to the FBI and Grand Jury 1947. Gold advised when he arrived in Brothman's office shortly after the interview with the FBI had been concluded, Brothman stated the following, The information given by Gold will be stated in part below:

"Brothman stated 'the FBI were here-they know every-thing-they know about us. They know you were a courier. They have a photograph of you and me together in a restaurant. Look Harry, you've got to get this straight. You've got to tell the same story I told about how we met. Look, did you know this guy 'John'? Gold said that he felt that Brothman was now referring to Yakovlev. Gold said that he might have said to Brothman 'no, what was he like'. Brothman said 'Look, Harry, you've got to get this description straight'. Brothman then described the photograph shown by agents to Brothman of the man Brothman referred to as 'John'.

"Brothman described 'John' as a small, wizened sort of fellow, with reddish har and a receding hair line. Brothman told Gold that John's name was something like spelled Gollush. After describing John, brothman wanted to know if Gold "got that" to which Gold said that he did. Brothman then said "Look, you've got to make up some sort of story right away as to how you met this man, remember you've got to say John introduced you to me. Look, I told them that John was an entrepreneur or promoter, and that you and I worked together for him, with you evaluating chemical processes." Gold asked Brothman how the FBI got the photograph of Gold and Brothman. Brothman said, "I don't know, they've got them, a lot of them photographs at FBI." Gold stated that at that time he became worried about possibilities the FBI had photographs of him and-or Sam and Yakovlev.

Gold stated he would describe in detail his last meeting with John (Yakovlev.) Gold said that in the late after - noon of the week between Christmas and New Year's Eve of '46, he received a telephone call at Brothman's laboratory and that he immediately recognized the voice as that of John. John asked Gold if the latter could see him that evening at 8 or 8:30 P.M., Gold could not recall the exact time, and when Gold hesitated, John said "at the same place as before". Gold said that he would and subsequently that evening went to the Earle Theater, where he was





supposed to have met John in January or February of 1946. Gold said that he met John inside of theatre near the men's lounge, and that John only stopped long enough to say "Third Avenue Bar in an hour". Gold went to the bar, where he met John outside. then went to another bar and there engaged in conversation. Gold said that John at first was very affable and apologized for not having been at theatre in early 1946 for a scheduled meeting, but that something had occurred which prevented John from keeping appointment for some time. John wanted to know whether Gold had any material from Klaus Fuchs. Gold told John he certainly did not and surely John knew the fact of Fuchs' arrest in Great Britain. John was horrified and Gold told him that story had appeared in Sunday's "Herald Tribune" in the last week of July, 1946. assured Gold that all efforts would be made to give assistance to Fuchs. John then wanted to know what kind of a job Gold had in New York. He told John that he was working for Abraham Brothman. Gold asserted that possibly John had obtained Gold's telephone number from either Gold's parents or the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. Gold said that the information upset John much more than the story concerning Fuchs' arrest. John immediately said "Look, don't you know that this man is a suspect." Gold said he did not and John actually held his head and moaned about Gold working for Brothman and saying "Oh my why did you ever do such a thing". John immediately jumped up from the table, threw some money down on the table and walked out of the restaurant with Gold following him. John left him in an extremely agitated mood and did not make any prearrangment with Gold for subsequent meetings. Attention is called to fact that Yakovlev departed U.S. December 29, 1946.

Philadelphia teletype to the Bureau 6-13-50
Re: "Abraham Brothman; Espionage - R." 100-365040-82 (45) (116)

BAM: ww; grp





Photographs were obtained by the Washington Field

Office from the

BAM:pan:grp

A memo from Mr. Strickland to Mr. Ladd 1-3-47

(6)(1)

TOP CONF

TOSECRET

(P)(1) New York report 4-12-47 \*

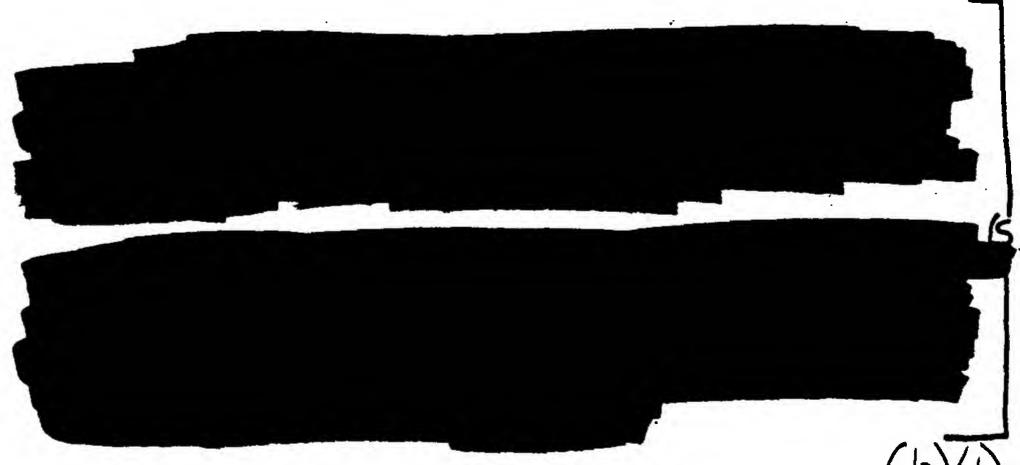
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TWC:pan

(b)(1)

3-21-47

TOP SECRET



TWC:pan

New York report
5-7-47
Re: "Sodac, New York City,
Internal Security - R"
100-829-941

TOP OECHE!





A review of the information made available to the New York Office by Confidential Informant T-2, no date given, revealed that

(T-2:

19

(Source not clearly stated)

Yakovlev and his family left the United States aboard the SS America on December 27, 1946, bound for Cherbourg, France, having as his destination the Soviet Embassy, Paris, where he was believed to be assigned at the time of this report, Consul General Lomakin, together with Tchepournykh, were among those who accompanied Yakovlev to the ship, waiting an hour on the dock for the ship to depart, and to bid final farewell to Yakovlev and family.

1 (5)

In that connection it was noted that Confidential Informant T-2 advised that

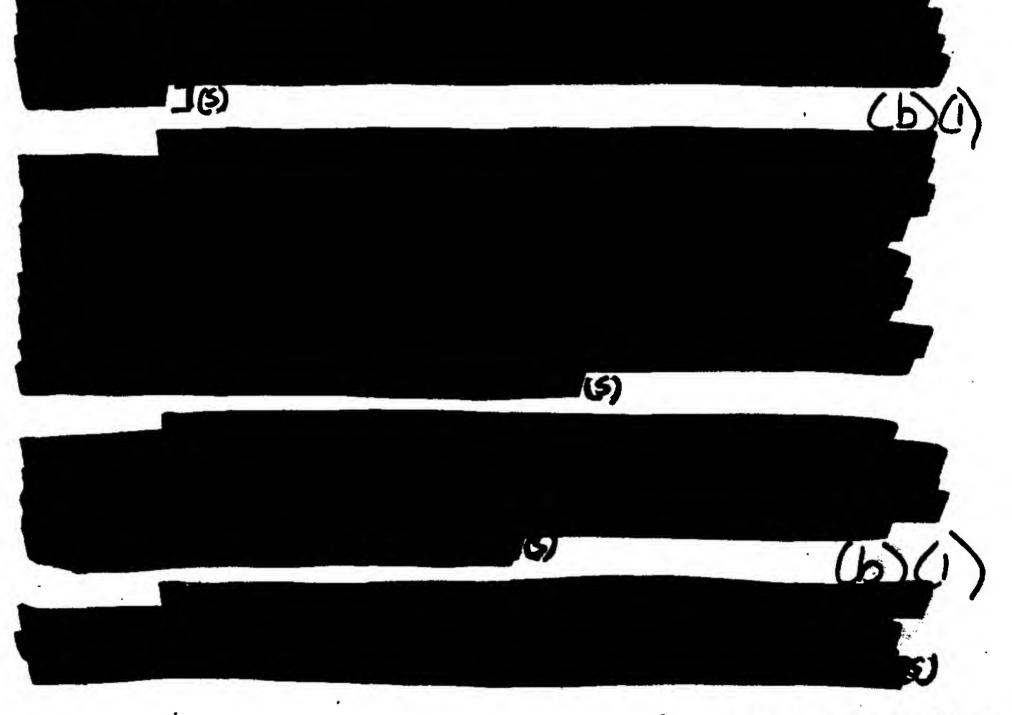
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The following information concerning the was made available by confidential Informant T-2 unless indicated to the contrary.

### TOD OF ODET

(b)(i)

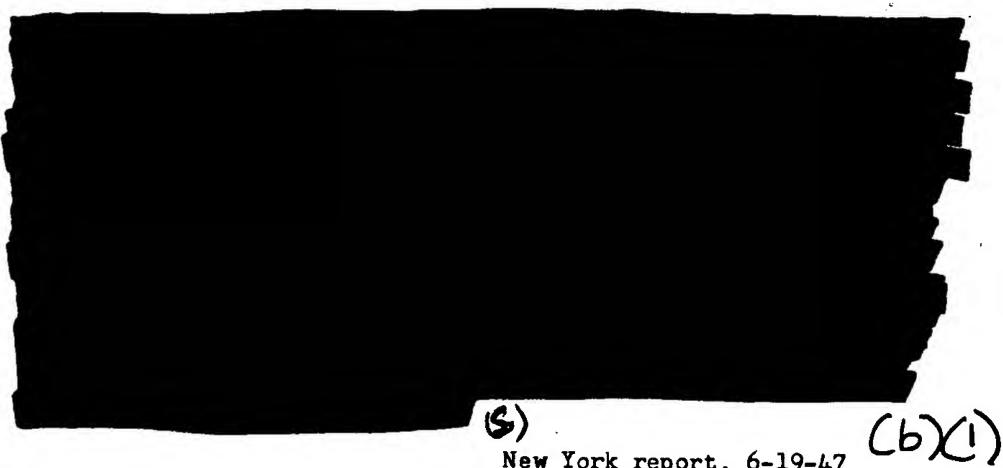
An added note to the below probably received from the files of the New York Office stated that in connection with the above it was noted that



511

TAR

## TOP STORET



New York report, 6-19-47
Re: "Zot Ivanovich Tchepournykh;
IS - R."
100-348037-6 ps. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7
25, 32
(4) (24)

BAM: jh; grp

TOP GEGNET

(6) (b)(l)
Report,
(6) (b)(l)
SI 100-362996-10
(52)

• ; .

**513** 

1000000

Info referred
to Navy

TWC: pan

514

# OF OFFICE

In the case of Lan Adomian, IS - R stated, "authority requested for the

(c)

New York teletype, 9-30-47 (b)(1)
Re: "Lan Adomian; IS - R."(b)(1)
100-345101-11
(23)

BAM: jh:grp



"The Times Herald" of 6-10-50 contained an article entitled, "Gold, Two Others to be Tried as Russian Spies."

The article stated in part "The Justice Department announced yesterday that a Federal Grand Jury in Brooklyn has indicted Philadelphia chemist Harry Gold and two unnamed defendants for conspiracy to commit espionage."

The indictment charged that Gold, along with one John Doe, alias "John", and one Richard Roe, alias "Sam", conspired together to commit espionage for the Soviet Union.

The indictment noted that the true and correct names of Doe and Roe were unknown to the Grand Jury.

The indictment, handed down before Chief Judge Robert A. Inch, charged the three defendants carried on their alleged activities from December, 1943, until November 30, 1947.

They were said to have operated in Brooklyn, New York City, Santa Fe, New Mexico, in Boston and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in other places "to the Grand Jury unknown."

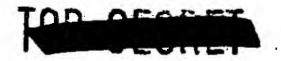
The indictment further charges that they conspired to communicate, to attempt to communicate and to induce others to communicate documents and information relating to national defense "to a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and representatives and agents thereof."

The Grand Jury listed 11 Overt Acts with which it charged to the three defendants.

65-57449-A (143)

BAM:pan:grp





On August 15, 1950, Harry Gold was interviewed by Special Agents of the Bureau. Gold stated at the last meeting with Yakovlev on December 26, 1946, he received a sum of \$200 or \$300 for past espionage expenses. Gold stated that prior to the meeting with Yakovlev in the bar on Third Avenue, he had gone to the regular meeting place in the men's lounge of the Earle Theater. He was approached by an unknown Russian who had a torn slip of paper which Gold had on occasion between June and September of 1945, given to Yakovlev with the understanding the paper be used for identification in the event Yakovlev could not make a meeting with Gold.

Gold was told by the unknown Russian to go to the Third Avenue Bar to meet Yakovlev. When Gold met Yakovlev later, he stated he may have discussed contact with the unknown Russian but could not recall what Yakovlev had told him. At the last meeting with Yakovlev, Gold was told to prepare for a trip to Paris, France, in the early spring of 1947, possibly March or April.

Gold stated that Yakovlev asked where he was employed and Gold told him he was employed by Abraham Brothman. Gold stated that Yakovlev became very upset and left, not completing the discussion.

It was stated in this reference that it had been noted that both Semenov and Yakovlev who handled Gold during his relationship with Klaus Fuchs, were reported in Paris in 1948.

Gold also stated that Yakovlev on at least two occasions said he would introduce Gold to a young woman whose husband was in the U.S. Army, who would perform the same function between Yakovlev and Gold. Gold stated he never met her.

Philadelphia teletype, 8-15-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R." 65-57449-635 (33)

BAM: jch; grp



TOP (TOP)

Correlator's note: (The only was the fact that T-1 stated it appeared that

T-1: (5)

New York Report, 9-28-48
Re: "Malentin Arkhipovich
Sorokin, was.; V. A. Sorokin,
'Mr. Michael';
Espionage - R'
65-57964-27
(57) (60)
Additional information in this
reference was SI'd with main
file 100-346193-11

BAM: feh

This reference is a (b)(i) Information which the Bureau passed on to (b)(1) 100-47083-117 (3, 9)

TWC:men

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OF SEGMET

(b)(1)

(9)(4)

64-211-304-4 (71)

(5)

CORRELATOR'S NOTE:

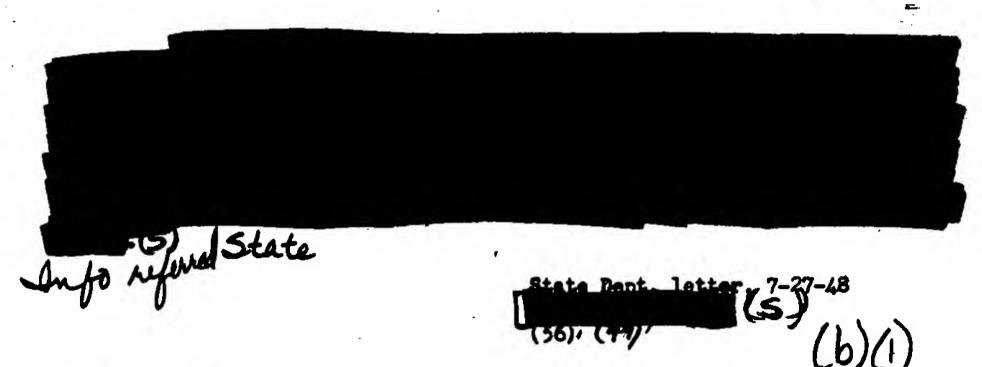
TWC:pan

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Correlator's Note:

This reference is not clear as to whether the above names, Jakovlev and Takovlev, are two individuals or one.

TWC: man

TOO CECOLET



On February 24, 1949, the Central Intelligence Agency forwarded to the Bureau a

62-6404-225 p. 61 (187)

TWC:bh

522

ST DECITE

PAt the present time information required is being prepared on

o advise, prior

"However, the Bureau is requested to advise, prior to the submission of this report. If it is also

SAC New York Letter. 8/9/48 (b)(1)

BAW: jh: jlc



A letter from the Washington Field Office to the Bureau dated July 24, 1950, stated as follows in part:

"The Philadelphia office is being furnished

[b)(1)

referred

state

"It is to be noted that Harry Gold has stated the unknown Russian #1, upon contacting him in late October, 1949, said that "John" and "Sam" were well and that "John" could not come so he was sent to Gold at the time. The unknown Russian also stated that the Doctor (Klaus Fuchs) was well and that no suspicion was attached to the Doctor, who was in England, and that the Doctor sent his regards to Gold. In view of these statements by the unknown Russian to Gold and the fact that

possibility exists that the unknown Russian was actually in Paris and

(6)(1)

Re: "Unknown Russian #1, MY Espionage-R" 65-59204-12 '(112) (3)

BAM: fjh

TOP DEONET



Harry Gold, on June 5, 1950, advised Special Agents T. Scott Miller, Jr. and Richard E. Brennan that prior to his departure for Santa Fe, New Mexico to see Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs in June, 1945, he met his Russian contact "John" in a bar on Third Avenue in New York City. He said that "John" gave him at that time, a slip of paper containing a name and address in Albuquerque and told Gold to contact this person while he was in Albuquerque. Gold said that "John" advised this individual would have information for Gold. Gold also said that "John" gave him \$500.00 to pay this individual. Gold said that "John" told him he was to see this unknown individual after his visit to Fuchs.

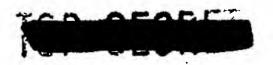
Gold said that upon his arrival in New Mexico, he first went to see Fuchs and returned that evening to Albuquerque from Santa Fe and attempted to contact the unknown subject but found no one at home. On the next morning, which was a Sunday, Gold said he went to the address supplied him by "John" and at this time met the unknown subject.

On June 15, 1950, Harry Gold identified the photograph of David Greenglass ce being identical with the American soldier he contacted in June, 1945, in Albuqueroue, New Mexico. Harry Gold also said that Greenglass was the man he contacted upon instructions from a Soviet superior called "John."

On June 2, 1950, Harry Gold was shown moving pictures of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev that were taken during the month of June, 1945. Gold at that time identified Yakovlev as the Soviet Espionage superior "John." Harry Gold has advised that his contacts with Yakovlev were during the period 1944 to early 1946. Gold has advised that Yakovlev received information from him that had been furnished to Harry Gold by Emil Julius Klaus Fuchs.

On June 7, 1950, Harry Gold advised in early July, 1949, he received a letter addressed to him at his Philadelphia residence bearing a return address "St. George Hotel". Gold said the envelope was postmarked Brooklyn, New York.

Gold advised that the letter in substance said that the writer hoped Harry was well and that the writer looked forward to seeing Harry soon. The letter was signed "John". Gold said he did nothing as a result of this letter and believed he destroyed it.



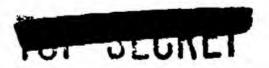


In late October, 1949, Gold said he was at his home when the doorbell rang and he observed a stranger who said, "Hello, Harry" and said something in an accent which Gold couldn't understand. Gold said that he had never met this individual before and began to close the door. However, the man said remember "John" and the Doctor in New York? Gold said he realized what the individual meant and so invited the stranger into the house.

Philadelphia report, 7-7-50
Re: "Harry Gold, was.;
Espionage - R."
65-57449-542, u pages 1, 9, 20, 21 u
(4) (128) (111)

Additional information in this reference will be found in 65-59183-240 dictated elsewhere in this memorandum.

BAM:mrg:grp





A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated August 3, 1950, in the case of unknown Russian #1 New York, Harry Gold informant, is given below in part:

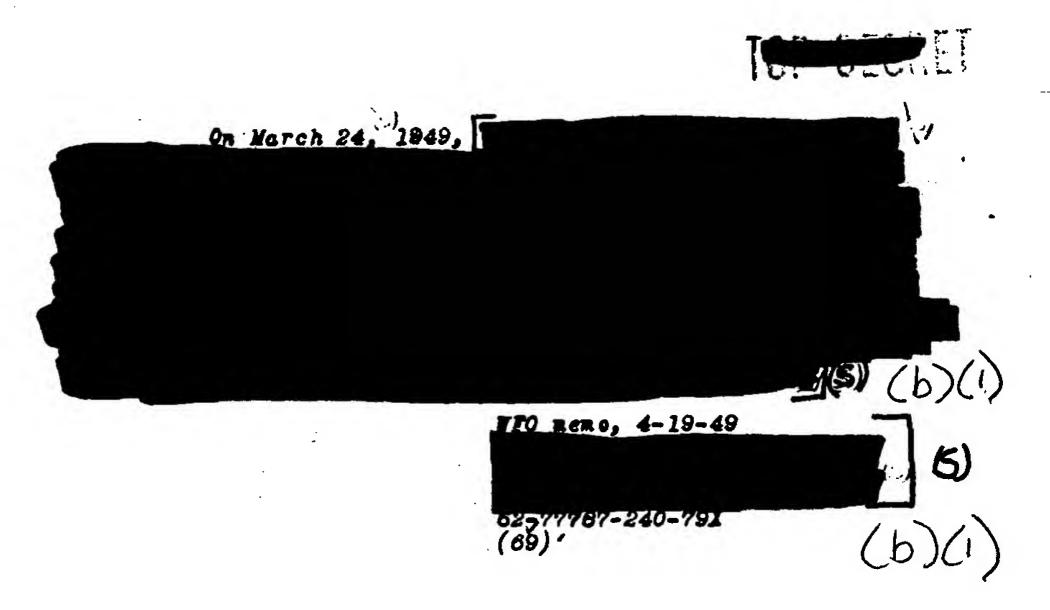
"Re Philadelphia teletypes dated June 7, 1950, in case entitled "Harry Gold, was., Espionage-R" and one on July 27, 1950 captioned as is this communication and regarding teletype of August 2, 1950. 65-57204-13

"Gold interviewed New York City August 3, 1950. He advises he is unable to positively identify subject but as mentioned in our reference teletype he continues to tentatively identify Sergdeb (Sergeev) as being possibly identical with subject. He advised during interview that following receipt of letter mentioned in first reference teletype he did attempt to establish contact with Soviets by coming to New York City in July, 1949. : He explained that though this letter did not mention the place for this meeting or the date of the meeting he had perfected, prior to the departure of Anatoli Yakovlev, arrangements for a future emergency meeting place for any future contacts with Soviets or Takovlev might wish to make with him, Gold. Gold explained this emergency meeting spot agreed upon with Yakovlev that while he had gone to this spot following the receipt of this July letter he did not see anyone nor had he been contacted while there. He explained his not being contacted there as probably being due to his having forgotten the exact instructions given to him by Yakovlev, which instructions would have made this meeting on a day that would have been a certain number of days following his having received the letter or following the date on the letter. Gold advised he made no additional efforts after the foregoing attempt to establish contacts with the Soviets until he was contacted by subject as mentioned in our reference teletype."

Re: "Unknown Russian #1, MY, Harry Gold informant Espionage-R" 65,59204-14" (22)

BAM: fib





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TOO OF CONT

528

July 19

On November 1, 1950, Harry Gold executed a signed statement witnessed by Special Agents of the Bureau.

Gold stated that in the latter part of July, 1949, he received a typewritten note on plain paper postmarked "Brooklyn" with the typewritten words appearing on the envelope "St. George Hotel." The note bore the handwritten signature "John" and the context reflected to Gold that a representative of the Soviet Union desired to contact him. Gold went to the appointed place on the Broadway stop of the Astoria line in late July, 1949. However, no meeting was made.

A photograph of Anatoli Jacob Iakovlev was exhibited to Harry Gold without comment other than the question did he know the individual. Gold spontaneously replied, "This is Yakovlev," indicating that it was the photograph of the Soviet contact "John." Gold was then advised that that was a photograph of Anatoli Jacob Iakovlev. He evidenced considerable interest in the picture and after a closer study, advised that that was not a photograph of "John" but was a very close physical resemblance. Gold replied that Yakovlev had told him that he had at least two brothers, one of whom had been killed in the war.

It was noted that the photograph of Anatoli Jacob Iakovlev resembled the still photographs of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev and that Gold was originally unable to effect an identification of "John" from the still photographs. Gold actually made the identification from the motion pictures. Anatoli Iakovlev was not further identified. It was stated that, in the synopsis of this reference, Gold recounted 13 visits to Ben Smilg's home between Thanksgiving, 1938, and February, 1941, after which Yakovlev told him he had made a mistake in the method of handling Smilg and indicated further contacts with Smilg.

The only identifiable information concerning Ben Smilg was the fact that in 1938 Gold was advised to enter a University in Cincinnati and would then be placed in contact with an important government official who was in fact Ben Smilg.

New York Report 1-23-51 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage-R" 65-57449-765

(Correlator's Note: Serial 765 was the corrected copy of a report of Serial 745. No additional information or corrected information on Yakovlev was obtained in 765.)

BAM: jch

142 4



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Report from Intelligence

Department of the Army, 5-27-49

100-3-3024X

(71)

SECRET

Correlator's note: The "Jakowlev" mentioned above is possibly identical with Anatoli Yakovlev.

TWC: jlc:grp

10

The Central Intelligence Agency by letter dated

1:

DO CIA-info referred

105-15448-1 Inforqued-(56)

San Francisco Report, 8-28-51 Aferred

San Francisco Report, 8-28-51

Re: "George Stepanoff (or Stepanov)

aka; Internal Security - R or FR"

105-15448-3 enclosure p. 2

(35, 61, 70)

TWC:mg:feh

To County

531

## TOP SECRET

This reference is an office memo from Belmont to Ladd dated March 12, 1951, which memo brought to the attention of Mr. Ladd

(b)

Dissemination of these charts to other intelligence agencies did not appear to be advisable. It was recommended that dissemination not be made to other intelligence agencies and the Director's notation was "O.K. H."

61-3499-640

(22)

TWC: cmm: jh

TOF SECRET

dated May 24, 1950 at London, England was received by way of the State Department. The cable was in reference to the Foocase and stated in part as follows. "Fuchs postively identified the still photographs of Gold afternoom of May 24 and after viewing moving pictures of Gold said 'that is him my American contact.' Subject believed no written information given Gold at sister's residence, Cambridge, but was shortly thereafter at Boston meeting. States unlikely that he passed written information at only two meetings in New York City, believes passed at all but few, since Gold could not understand oral technical discussions. Subjects description of Santa Fe meetings substantially coincided with your information from Gold." Fuchs give no information to identify John but mentioned Wendell Furry called his sister's home while Fuchs was there in February 1945.

Re: "Foocase" 65-58805-1277 (155)

BAM: feh



The "New York Herald Tribune" of May 25, 1950, contained an article entitled, "Key Red Atom Spy Being Hunted Here; Got Gold's Secrets."

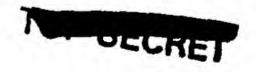
A caption under the title said "second go between may have been here lately; is known only as 'John'."

The article stated in part "Federal Agents are centering in the New York City area a search for a Soviet Espionage Agent, identified by them only as 'John' who is described as the key go between in transmitting to Russia the atomic secrets passed on to him by Harry Gold."

"Fragmentary disclosures by federal authorities in the newest atomic espionage case yesterday revealed that Gold, the studious and self-effacing Philadelphia biochemist who was arrested in that city Tuesday night, was meeting with Soviet Agent in Jackson Heights, Queens, in September, 1945, and giving to this Agent the atomic secrets received by Gold from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, German-born British atomic scientist now serving a fourteen year term in England for espionage."

"Whether 'Joha' Is an American or a Russian is not being divulged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Federal sources here indicated that his identity is at least partly known to them, and that a search of the first magnitude is being pressed for him in this vicinity. The nature and intensity of the search hints that the FBI has reason to believe that the agent may have been frequenting New York City recently."

"The barest outlines of the atomic plot that was partly hatched in Queens is unfolded in information signed in Brooklyn Federal Court, Tuesday night by United States Commissioner Martin C. Epstein. The FBI authorized its disclosure yesterday, It says that Gold obtained from Dr. Fuchs "documents, writings, sketches, notes and information relating to the national defense," and transmitted this data to the agent described as 'John Doe'. Federal officials said that 'John' is the man's real first name, and Doe is the fictional name used in legal parlance."



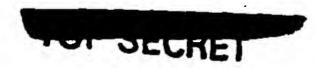


"The information relates that 'John Doe' is 'a representative, officer, agent and employee of a foreign government, to wit, the Union of Socialist Soviet Republic.' In pursuance of the plot, the affidavits continues, Gold and John met during the month of September, 1945, 'in the vicinity of Jackson Heights, Long Island, contrary to the form of the status in such cases made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America'."

"A consignment of Secret documents bearing on his case arrived in London by plane from New York yesterday, consigned to Hugh Clegg, FBI Assistant Director, and Robert Lamphere, Special Agent, who have been questioning Dr. Fuchs in his British prison during the last few days on the new ramification of the atomic spy plot. This news bolstered reports in New York that the federal authorities have by no means uncovered yet the full conspiracy linking Dr. Fuchs, Gold and the Soviet Agent 'John'."

65-57449-A (123)

BAM: jh: grp



2-28-3



(no date given) (b)(1)

Letter from SA Lish Whitson, American Embassy, London, England 2/28/50 Re: "Foocase" 65-58805-497 Enclosure p. 6 (27)/

TWC:fjh

536

CCCRET

## TOPERET

The New York Office submitted to the Bureau by letter dated March 6,

(b)()

Re: "Foocase", 1,7 65,58805-1075 p. 5 (57)

BAM:fjh

537

TOUGHT

9-19-1930



A letter from the New York Office to the Bureau dated April 19. 1950.

15)

(b)(1)

Re: "Foocase Espionage-R" 65-58805-1047 p. 1 (58)

BAM:fjh

TOP CORET

538



A teletype from New York to the Bureau dated May 24, 1950 stated "Abraham Brothman, Espionage - R. re Philadelphia teletype, May 23. Suggest photo of Anatole Gromov, former Second Secretary, Russian Embassy, Washington, D. C., be exhibited to Gold immediately for possible identification with "John" or "Sam".

Re: "Harry Gold, Espionage - R"; 65,57449-92 (111)

BAM: jar





A teletype from the Philadelphia office to the Bureau dated May 24, 1950, in the case of Harry Gold stated "Unknown subjects, Paul Emith - Fred LNU - unknown Russian A - unknown Russian B - Sam LNU - unknown Russian C- unknown American 1, Syracuse - unknown American 2, W. A. Martin, Rochester and Buffalo - Unknown American 3, Buffalo - Unknown American 4, Syracuse or Buffalo - John LNU - Jerome Kaplan (PH) Espionage - R. Above title selected for new case. Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, Philadelphia will not submit memoranda, but will begin preparation of report captioned as above. Anticipated date of submission, May 29. Suggest, in view of unwieldy title, code name be designated, such as Gocase.

(Correlator's note: It is not known whether the John mentioned above is identical with Yakovlev.)

Re: "Herry Gold, was.

Henrich Goldnitsky, Henrich Golodnitsky,

Henrich Goldnitski, Henrich Golodnitski,

Frank Kessler, Raymond, Harry, FMU;"

65-57449-56, dans

(111)

BAM:fjh



5- 25-5°

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FOT SECNET

The New York Office advised that three photos of Ralph Bowman, taken in 1927, 1929, and 1934 (not further identified) were being forwarded to Philadelphia. Harry Gold had stated (date not given) "bears a general resemblance to unknown subject, 'John."

New York teletype, 5-25-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage - R." & 65-57449-213 (156)

TWC:grp

TOP SECRET

On May 25, 1950, the Washington "Times Herald" carried an article entitled "More Atom Spy Arrests Expected", by Jerry Greene. This article stated in part the following:

"Gold was charged with obtaining A-bomb secrets from Dr. Klaus Fuchs, British scientist, and passing them on to a 'John Doe' for transmission to Russia. Fuchs, confessed spy is now serving a 14 year stretch in England for handing atomic data to the Soviets....."

65-57449-A (110)

Correlator's note: The above article does not contain any information identifying "John Doe" but this reference has been included in the summary due to the fact that Anatoli Yakovlev known to Gold as "John" was Gold's Russian contact.

TWC:bh:rrb





The New York Journal American of May 25, 1950, contained an article entitled "FBI Combs City in Red Spy Hunt."

The article stated in part "a full scale Soviet spy hunt was on in New York today.

FBI Agents combed the city for a Russian Espionage Agent who received Americas: atomic bomb secrets allegedly from chemist Harry Gold.

Conflicting reports circulated as to the Soviet Agents possible whereabouts.

One report said the man, identified only as "John Doe," had been in New York recently.

Another said he may already have skipped behind the iron curtain in Europe, since the arrest of British atomic scientist Dr. Klaus Fuchs.

It was the arrest, confession and conviction of Dr. Fuchs that finally led FPI Agents to pickup Gold, a soft mannered research chemist.

The FBI alleged that Gold obtained atomic bomb secrets from Fuchs and relayed them to the Soviet Agent, "John" now sought in a city wide search."

65-*57*449-7 (123)

BAM: jh

TOP GEORET

This serial is a teletype from Philadelphia dated May 26, 1950, which stated that Harry Gold, had asked to see FBI Agents again. He was interviewed in the superintendent's office, County Prison, Holmesburg, Pennsylvania. He expressed cooperative attitude, stating among other things portions of information furnished prior to confession were false. He furnished additional identifying data re contacts. This teletype stated that further identifying data on unknown subject "John" was sent by teletype earlier that day.

Philadelphia teletype, 5-26-50 Re: "Harry Gold, was.; Espionage-R" 65-57449-133

TWCkrrb

5-26-1950



A memo from Mr. Hennrich to Mr. Belmont dated May 26, 1950 stated "I called SAC Cornelius at Philadelphia at 6 PM. I referred to Philadelphia teletype today indicating that unknown subject John had spoken of his daughter, Vickie. I pointed out that Vladimir Pravdin, concerning whom investigation was made in the Gregory Case, had a daughter named Victoria, who was referred to as Vickie. I instructed that a photograph of Pravdin be exhibited to Gold to see if he can identify Pravdin as Unknown Subject John."

he: "Harry Gold Espionage-h" 65-57449-170 (123)

BAM: vw

TGP BECKET

5-27-5

### TOP SECRET

A teletype from the Philadelphia Field Office dated may 27, 1950, to the Bureau stated "Harry Gold, was., Espionage - R. Regarding Philadelphia teletype this date concerning Anatoli Antonovich Yakolev. Washington Field Office indices contain no information, not already in cossession office of origin nor any information showing ident with unknown subject John. Suggest Philadelphia display photo, if available, of Mikhail Grigorievich Mitrofenov to Gold. Mitrofanov was engineer EGPC, born November 25, 1905, duties assumed in U.S. June 19, 1942."---

Re: "Herry Gold, was., Espionage - R" 65-57449-222 (57) (155)

BAM:adm;fjh



5-37-50



A letter from the New York Office of the Bureau dated May 27, 1950 in the case of Harry Gold enclosed for the Philadelphia Field Office six photographs which included photo's of Anatoli Antonovich Yakovlev and Lan Adomian (not further identified) which were to be exhibited to Harry Gold.

New York letter
May 27, 1950
Re: "Harry Gold, was; et al;
Espionage - R; Foocase"
65-58805-1293
(9)

BAM: feh

